The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Intense Political Excitement in Italy.

Renewal of Fenian Demonstrations in Ireland.

A Conference on the Eastern Question in Session in Russia.

ITALY.

Political Agitation—An Uprising Apprehended—The Pontifical Government and the Payment of the Interest of the Italian Debt.

London, Sunday, Dec. 29.

Dispatches from Italy represent that there is much political agitation in northern and southern Italy; in Naples and in the cities of Piedmont the excitement is dangerous, and fears are entertained that it may culminate in risings against the authority of the Government.

The Papal Government offers to pay the interest on those Italian bonds which represent the old debt of the Pontifical States annexed to the Kingdom of Italy. The Italian Parliament recently refused by a decisive vote to pay the coupons on these bonds.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Storming of a Martello Tower by Fenians—Attempt to Fire the Dublin Post-Office.

London, Saturday, Dec. 28—Noon.

The Fenians seem to be unusually active all over the country. Nearly every hour in the day dispatches are received by the authorities announcing either a contemplated movement by the Brotherhood or its absolute occurrence.

Telegrams of a serious nature have been received to-day from Cork giving the details of another Fenian *coup de main*.

Last night, about midnight, a large body of men with blackened faces stormed the Martello tower, near Cork.

The guard of the tower was overcome and scattered, and the victors hastily collected together a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and escaped with it without molestation.

Another Fenian outrage was perpetrated to-day at Dublin. An effort was made to fire the General Post-office by means of Greek fire. The attempt was happily frustrated. Beyond the destruction of a few letters, no great damage was done.

The late operations of the Fenians have had the effect of rekindling the public excitement which had nearly died out. Many improbable rumors are afloat, including one that a Fenian cruiser had been seen off the Irish coast, and was chased away by the British war vessels.

A man was arrested in this city last evening on the charge of having fired the fuse which caused the recent terrible explosion at Clerkenwell. From information in the hands of the authorities it is believed that the true culprit has at last been cap tured.

The Government—The Fenians—Trade, Finance and the Revenue.

London, Sunday, Dec. 29.

The London *Observer* says no new or extraordinary powers will now be asked of Parliament by the Government for the repression of Fenian plots or disturbances.

It is expected that owing to the prostration of commerce and trade during the past quarter of the year, the January returns will show a serious decrease in the amount of the receipts from revenue during that period in the United Kingdom.

A Powder-Mill at Faversham Blown Up—Ten Lives Lost.

London, Saturday, Dec. 28—Evening.

A large powder-mill at Faversham, about fifty miles from this city, was blown up and utterly destroyed this afternoon. Ten persons were killed outright, and a large number injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

RUSSIA.

A Conference on the Eastern Question in Progress.

London, Sunday, Dec. 29.

A number of eminent Russian statesmen and diplomats have met in St. Petersburgh, and are holding a conference on the Eastern question.

SPAIN.

Queen Isabella Pledged to the Support of the Temporal Power.

Madrid, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The sessions of the Cortes commenced yesterday. In the usual speech from the throne, Queen Isabella pledged the support of the nation to His Holiness the Pope for the preservation of the temporal power.

Maximilian's Remains at Cadiz.

Madrid, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The steamer in command of Admiral Tegetsoff, of the Austrian Navy, having on board the remains of the late Archduke Maximilian, arrived at Cadiz yesterday afternoon.

FRANCE.

Adoption of the Bill for the Reorganization of the Army.

Paris, Friday, Dec. 27—Evening.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day the bill for the reorganization of the army was passed after several amendments. M. Rouher proposed nine years service instead of eight, which, after a sharp contest, was carried. There were eighty-one opposing votes. In his speech on the proposed amendment he called attention to the armaments of the neighboring Powers, and supported his plan as the only one now practicable. The bill is certain to become a law.

Italian Repudiation Denounced.

Paris, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* to-day denounces the repudiation of Italy.

Affairs in Tennessee—Destruction of a Memphis Drug-store by Fire—Discovery of Two Bodies, Supposed Victims of Lynch Law.

Memphis, Sunday, Dec. 29.

The drug-store of R. D. Ward & Co., on Main-street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The stock was valued at $20,000, and was insured in the Hartford Company for $7,000. The owner of the building loses $4,000.

The bodies of two men were found in the Hooshatchie River, near the Macon Depot of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company, yesterday, in a badly decomposed condition. One had been shot through the head and the other through the body. One had red hair, and in his pocket was found a letter from a mother to her son bearing the address of "J. Pratt." Nothing was discovered by which to indentify the other body. It is supposed they belonged to a band of robbers who for some months have infested the neighborhood and had fallen into the hands of lynchers.

THE DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

Removal of Gens. Pope and Ord—Gen. Meade to Command the Third Military District.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The following order was issued this afternoon:

Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Dec. 28, 1867.

General Orders No. 106.—By direction of the President of the United States, the following orders are made:

1. Brevet Major-Gen. E. O. E. Ord will turn over the command of the Fourth Military District to Brevet Major-Gen. A. C. Gillem, and proceed to San Francisco, Cal., to take command of the Department of California.

2. On being relieved by Brevet Major-Gen. Ord, Brevet Major-Gen. Irwin McDowell will proceed to Vicksburgh, Miss., and relieve Gen. Gillem in command of the Fourth Military District.

3. Brevet Major-Gen. John Pope is hereby relieved of the command of the Third Military District, and will report without delay at the headquarters of the army for further orders, turning over his command to the next senior officer until the arrival of his successor.

4. Major-Gen. George G. Meade is assigned to the command of the Third Military District, and will assume it without delay.

The Department of the East will be commanded by the senior officer now on duty in it until a commander is named by the President.

5. The officers assigned in the foregoing orders to the command of Military districts, will exercise therein any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon District Commanders, and also any and all powers pertaining to Military Department Commanders.

6. Brevet Major-Gen. Wager Swayne, Colonel Forty-fifth United States Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and assume command of his regiment.

By command of Gen. GRANT.

(Signed) E. D. Townsend, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Flood—The Sacramento Valley Submerged—Railroad Casualties—Earthquakes at Cape Horn.

San Francisco, Cal., Friday, Dec. 27.

Reports from the Sacramento Valley indicate that the destruction caused by the flood is equal to that of 1861 and 1862. The whole valley is submerged and travel suspended in every direction. Several railroad accidents have occurred, caused by the washing away of the track. The American River is higher than ever known before. The levees at Sacramento withstood the flood, and no fears need be hereafter entertained for the safety of the city. The levees at Marysville were broken away and the greater part of the city overflowed. The roads over the Sierra Nevada Mountains have been rendered impassable by animals, and the mails and express matter from Virginia City and other places in Nevada, are carried for men on foot. Such a disastrous storm has never heretofore been known on the mountains.

The ships *Derby* and *Calabar*, which arrived yesterday, report severe shocks of earthquakes off Cape Horn, October 27th, which lasted at intervals for thirty hours.

CUBA.

The American Consulate at Havana.

Havana, Sunday, Dec. 29.

Mr. Larrientrie has taken possession of the American Consulate, where he succeeds Mr. Savage as Consul-General of the United States in Havana. Capt.-Gen. Lersundi has issued energetic orders against thieves, brigands and slavers.

Destructive Fires at Milford and at Ashland, Mass.

Worcester, Mass., Sunday, Dec. 29.

A fire occurred in Milford, on Saturday afternoon, which consumed a barn containing fifteen tons of hay, a large quantity of grain, eleven cattle and three sheep, the property of Nelson Madden. It was set on fire by a little boy three years old. The loss will amount to about $3,000; insurance small.

Cutler's Mills, at Ashland, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $20,000; insurance $10,500 on the mills and stock. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Ice in the Hudson River.

Albany, Sunday, Dec. 29.

Some time during Saturday night the ice in the Hudson River between Albany and Troy broke up and commenced moving down, but its progress was stopped by the piers of the railroad bridge at this point. Large masses of ice were driven into the basin at the upper cut, and serious danger was threatened to the canal-boats, and other craft therein, but all were finally made fast without much damage. A man named Farrington, who while crossing was caught on a large cake of ice, was rescued after having floated down three or four miles.

Protection for Naturalized Citizens Abroad—Meeting of Citizens of Worcester, Mass.

Worcester, Mass., Sunday, Dec. 29.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here last evening, to petition Congress to take action for the protection of American citizens in Great Britain. Spirited addresses were made by Mayor Blake and prominent citizens. Resolutions were adopted insisting on the protection of naturalized citizens abroad. Nearly 3,000 people were present.

Alleged Criminal Appropriation of $10,000 by a Boston Clerk.

Boston, Sunday, Dec. 29.

Robert Preston, a clerk in the employ of the Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is charged with appropriating funds amounting to $10,000, with which he has disappeared. The depositors are the principal sufferers, the town of Dorchester losing $3,000.

Republican Meeting in New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, La., Saturday, Dec. 28.

A Republican meeting was held here to-night in Lafayette-square, under the auspices of the Union League, and was addressed by Mr. Conway and several members of the Convention. About 1,000 persons attended. The meeting was quiet, and dispersed at 10:30 o'clock.

Chief-Justice Chase Nominated for the Presidency by the Union League of Louisiana.

New-Orleans, Sunday, Dec. 29.

The State Convention of the Union League, now in session here, has unanimously nominated Chief-Justice Chase for the Presidency.

Destruction of a Forge at Pittsburgh, Penn.

Pittsburgh, Penn., Sunday, Dec. 29.

A portion of Seng & Co.'s forge, connected with the Sable Ironworks, was burned last night. Loss about $15,000; fully insured. The mill and nail factory were not injured.

The South Carlions Convention to Assemble in Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Sunday, Dec. 29.

Gen. Canby has issued an order officially announcing that the Convention has been carried in South Carolina, and appointing Charleston as the place, and Jan. 14 as the day for its assembling.

Russian and Prussian Contracts for Firearms.

Hartford, Sunday, Dec. 29.

The Russian Government has made a contract with the Colt Patent Firearms Company, of this city, for the manufacture of 30,000 Berdan rifles, the contract to be filled in eighteen months.

One hundred Gatling revolving cannon have also been ordered by the Prussian Government, to be built by the Colt Company, and the Russians are likewise to have some built.

Fatal Railroad Accident at Burlington, Vt.

Burlington, Vt., Sunday, Dec. 29.

John Harregan, an employe of the Vermont Central Railroad, was run over by the cars in the depot in this city last night. He lived but three hours after.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Opening of the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Toronto, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1867.

The simultaneous opening of the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec yesterday, is an event of marked importance in the history of the two Provinces. It is something more than a quarter of a century since Upper and Lower Canada were deprived of their separate Parliaments; and now they have them restored under the happiest circumstances, each Province, however, taking a different name, so that the union of all the Provinces might retain the name of Canada. Here the meeting of the Legislature was considered so eventful that the Mayor had proclaimed a half holiday. The forenoon was wet and dismal enough, but the skies brightened, and by 3 o'clock, the hour appointed for the opening, all was serene, though it was somewhat disagreeable for pedestrianism. His Excellency, Lieut.-Gov. Stisted, came down in state, driven in a carriage and four, and accompanied by a staff attired in brilliant uniforms. On his approach to the Parliament buildings he was received with a grand salute of eighteen guns, and the band of the Royals commenced playing. His Excellency was escorted to the Legislative Chamber, and taking the seat designed for the speaker, commanded the attendance of the members, when the Provincial Secretary, Hon. M. C. Cameron, informed the House that His Excellency did not see fit to declare his reasons for summoning the Legislature, until they had elected a Speaker. This ended the mere formality of opening the House, and, on his departure, the election of Speaker was proceeded with.

The scene in the Legislative Assembly was grand and imposing. All the Judges, including the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellors of the Court of Chancery, were present, and numerous other notables, who were fortunate enough to obtain admittance to the limited space assigned to persons of particular consequence. The clergy, including the Roman Catholic Bishop, were also largely represented; but few ladies were present, from the fact that it was known the speech would not be delivered until to-day. All the members but three, making seventy-nine, were present, and as soon as His Excellency had retired, the Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, rose and proposed Mr. John Stevenson, member for Lennox, to preside over the deliberations of the Legislature as Speaker. The Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. John Cailing, briefly seconded the motion. Mr. McKellar, who appears by common consent to have been assigned the leadership of the Opposition, saw fit to express the satisfaction of his side of the House with the selection the Government had made. It was foolish, to say the least, on the part of Mr. McKellar, for he went on to say that Mr. Stevenson had been taken from the Opposition side of the House, which was really not the fact, as it was well known all along that he favored the Ministry, and would have been one of their strongest supporters. More than that, he was a strong personal friend of the Premier's, and would probably have been chosen to fill the place of Mr. Richards, if that gentleman had failed to find a seat in the Legislature. The Opposition had no cause to rejoice over the selection of Mr. Stevenson on party grounds, particularly as the unwise course adopted by their leader caused two conservative members and a Reformer to administer him a sharp rebuke.

Mr. Stevenson was unanimously elected, and all appear to agree in the belief that he will make an excellent Speaker. He is not one of the ablest members of the House, nor had he had all the experience requisite to the position: but he will be acceptable. Sir Henry Smith, who has been named for the Speakership, yielded with a good grace, and gave a hearty adhesion to the Government in their selection. The House adjourned to meet again to-day, and assembled accordingly at 1:30. The Lieutenant-Governor came down again and the members having been summoned, he ascended the throne, and delivered the opening speech. The attendance was very large and included many ladies, who claimed their privilege to-day, and their presence added greatly to the grandeur of the scene, which was more imposing than on the preceding day. The delivery of the speech was, of course, the great feature of the opening.

The policy of the Government is invariably indicated in the speech of the Governor, and it not unfrequently comprises a full programme of the ministerial measures; but that of the Government of Ontario must be very meagre indeed if it is included in the speech delivered this afternoon by Gov. Stisted. After a few common place sentences by way of introduction, and in which His Excellency expresses his gratification to be enabled to welcome the representatives of the people, the desire of having control over her local affairs being conceded to Upper Canada, the assurance is given that the resources at the disposal of the Legislature will be sufficient for all necessary purposes. By far the most important part of the speech is the recommendation to encourage emigration, the giving of free grants of lands to intending settlers, and the adoption of a homestead law. These are, in fact, the only measures of consequence recommended by His Excellency; but it is only fair to presume that the ministry have other measures in contemplation. The speech is valid enough, and were it not for the important recommendations alluded to it would certainly be ridiculed for its self-congratulatory phrases. A system of economy is recommended, but members require no intimation of that, as it will be their purpose to see that the Government carry out a policy of the strictest economy throughout. The Legislature of Ontario opens under the most favorable auspices, and the coalition ministry will have itself to blame if every thing does not go well with it.

The Parliament of Quebec, which is composed of two chambers, was duly opened yesterday afternoon, Lieut.-Gov. Belleau going to the Houses in grand state. Similar proceedings to those here took place in the Parliament Buildings at Quebec, and Dr. Blauchet, member for Lewis, was unanimously elected speaker. Of course the speech to be delivered there cannot reach here until late in the evening. It is expected to be more comprehensive than Gov. Stisted's.

The *personnel* of the Legislature of Ontario is not very marked, as there are few of the leading men of the Province having seats in the House. The foremost man is conceded to be the Premier; yet he is not of more than average ability. Hon. J. S. Macdonald entered Parliament at an early period, dating back to 1841, the time of the union of the two Canadas. He has never displayed much ability, and is a very indifferent speaker, without the least pretension to oratory. He was Solicitor-General for Upper Canada under Mr. Baldwin, and aspired to the office of Attorney-General, which he did not obtain, however, and he was speaker of the Legislative Assembly for a short period. In 1862 he assumed the Premiership of the Macdonald-Sicote Ministry, but retained office a very short time. His career since 1864 is not of any importance; he took a stand against the Government, although it embraced most of his political friends, and no man fought harder against Confederation. He gladly availed himself of office, and accepted the situation to become an ardent admirer of the union he strove to prevent. The next person of importance in the Legislature is unquestionably Mr. McKellar, the member for Bothwell, and leader of the Opposition. Although in early life a violent Tory, it must be admitted that he has proved a consistent Reformer. Defeated for the House of Commons, he sought a seat in the Legislature, and he may be of importance in shaping future legislation, for he is possessed of considerable ability, and, being an old Parliamentarian, has the advantage of younger members. Sir Henry Smith, Mr. Fergusson and Mr. Scott are the only other members of experience not in the Government; but there are some new members who will excel by practice; and it is generally conceded that the House is of fair average ability. The members of the Government are not the most brilliant, albeit one of them bears the name of Edmund Burke Wood. The best speaker is the Provincial Secretary, Mr. Cameron, who stands in the front rank at the bar. Mr. Carling is a successful brewer, and the others are all of the law profession.

It is expected that the House will adjourn on Monday for a week, and on reassembling continue in session till the business is got through with. Mr. Charles Lindsey, editor of the *Leader*, has been appointed Registrar for this city. The appointment is regarded as a great compliment to the abilities of Mr. Lindsey.

WEST INDIES.

Arrival of Lersundi—His Reception—The City Illuminated and Decorated—Incidents—Robbery of an Actor—Quarantine at St. Thomas—Hayti—St. Thomas—Porto Rico—St. Domingo.

From our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Monday, Dec. 23, 1867.

The new Captain-General, Lersundi, has arrived. As soon as it was announced that the Spanish war steamer *Asia*, with the new official on board, had passed Cape Maternillos and would arrive the following day, the whole town was alive making preparations to receive him. The Reception Committee were flying about, some superintending the workmen who were engaged in decorating the different public buildings and erecting triumphal arches at various points; on these the work was continued the entire night by the light of immense bonfires, others attending to dressing the steamers, tugs and other craft which were to meet the *Asia* on her entry into the harbor with gay colored flags and streamers, private citizens and storekeepers decorating the front of their houses and stores. Thus the time passed; at about 12 o'clock Saturday crowds commenced to gather in the vicinity of the wharves, particularly in front of the office of the Captain of the Post and Cortina Valdes, both points commanding a full view of the entrance of the port and Moro-Castle. At three o'clock the concourse of people was immense. At this hour the signal station announced a steamer in sight, the crowd remained in suspense for half an hour when the station again spoke "Spanish mail steamer," causing mingled expressions of disappointment and expectation from the assembled thousands; when up goes another signal for a steamer, and shortly afterward the signal for a Spanish man-of-war was run up on the signal staff. No doubt now remained; first the mail steamer steamed into port, the reception committee's steamer *Barcelona*, crowded with people, and one mass of bunting, swept past the wharves on her way out to meet the *Asia*; she disappeared behind the Moro and in a few minutes the *Asia* made her appearance, closely followed by the *Barcelona*. The ferry-boats and tugs in full holiday suits, with bands of music on board, were now darting about the harbor and entrance, some making a complete circuit of the *Asia*, as she passed the office of the Captain of the port. At this point a faint attempt at a cheer was made, and very faint it was. The only demonstrations visible were the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. These the Captain-General, who was standing forward of the wheelhouse, acknowledged by raising his hat and bowing. The *Asia*, on reaching her anchorage, was surrounded by a fleet of boats containing the naval, military and municipal authorities and reception committee. After half an hour passed in mutual congratulations, the Captain-General landed and was conducted to the Palace. In the evening a grand banquet was given in his honor, which was a grand affair. The whole city was illuminated, and crowds of people filled the streets, which presented a magnificent appearance. Mercaderes, Obispo, Muralla and Calzada del Principe are the streets in which the greatest display was made. The markets and adjoining colonades were also handsomely decorated. The festivities will continue until Christmas, and increase in brilliancy every day. Last evening (Sunday) the display was much finer than the previous one. The Captain-General rode out in the state coach, and was everywhere received with demonstrations of joy. Some of the triumphal arches are very well gotten up, and reflect great credit on the designers. The newspapers, in their description of the reception, state that enthusiastic cheers greeted the Captain-General as the steamer passed the Cortina Valdes; it must have been an auricular deception practiced on the reporters of these journals, or else your correspondent was struck with sudden deafness, for he was on the spot, and excepting the faint attempt already mentioned as having taken place on the wharf, not a cheer was heard. It struck him as being rather singular at the time that more enthusiasm was not manifested, accustomed as he is to the popular demonstrations usual on such occasions in the United States.

AN ACTOR ROBBED.

Valero, the actor, who has created such a furore here and in Matanzas, has appeared in a new *rôle*. While peacefully slumbering after a successful benefit at Matanzas, some actor, not of the theatrical profession, however, introduced himself in his chamber, and without the melodramatical attitude or the words, "Ha, now I clutch thee," walked off with a box containing $6,000 in gold, leaving an ordinary segar box alongside of it containing $15,000 in bills. That the thief was not a lover of a good segar is self-evident else the bills would have been in danger.

QUARANTINE.

All vessels from Havana have to undergo a quarantine of fifteen days at St. Thomas, where the people have trouble enough without the addition of the cholera.

HAYTI.

Since the arrival of Salnave at the capital, such a state of alarm and consternation has never been known as now exists. The President having been informed that the "Cacos" had made their appearance in the country, reinforced by troops from St. Domingo, routing the weak garrison of Biasson, and augmenting the defences of the fort, Salnave lost no time in raising a force in addition to his own guard, and marched to the theatre of war to the north of Cape Haytien. It is said that the "Cacos" have taken up with great enthusiasm the cause of Gen. Montes, and are determined to avenge the wrongs committed against him by Salnave. As soon as the news from Cape Haytien reached Port-au-Prince, the signal for the assembling of the troops was given, and although repeated three times, only forty men presented themselves, and these were embarked at 1 o'clock in the afternoon in a steamer for the North, but at 8 o'clock most all of them abandoned the vessel; some who attempted to swim ashore were drowned. Scarcely a citizen is to be seen in the streets; all are hiding, fearful of being impressed into the army. Before leaving Salnave had summoned from the interior a race of savages called Pignets, whom Soulouque elevated to the rank of soldiers in 1848; they assisted in the *coup d'état* in that year. These Piquets were disbanded by Geffrard on his coming into power, and Salnave has been obliged to reënlist them on account of the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of soldiers, notwithstanding the order of the Government to enlist every male, without regard to condition or rank. This, as a matter of course, has produced the greatest consternation among the citizens and completely paralyzed business. The Piquets arrived at the capital in a state of semi-nakedness, and they were not permitted to land; for over twenty-four hours nothing was given them to eat. This so irritated them that they openly declared against the Government, and it is thought that when they reach Salnave it will be more as enemies than friends. The conscription continues, and soldiers with loaded muskets are searching the city for the citizens who had hidden themselves. The members of Congress of the Opposition have been compelled to seek refuge in the English Consulate on account of the paper currency question, and it is stated that the Government is determined to imprison all those who did not comply with its wishes. To give an idea of the unpopularity of Salnave, it is reported that a few nights ago a ball was given in his honor by a certain Mr. Woody, who acted as a spy during the former Government, and although 250 persons were invited, only two Haytian families were present, the rest consisting of foreigners who flattered Salnave. There is a perfect panic existing in commercial circles. One American dollar is worth forty Haytian dollars.

ST. THOMAS.

Persons arriving from St. Thomas in Porto Rico state that the yellow fever is working fearfully among the many foreigners. This is hardly possible, as the yellow fever generally disappears from all the West India Islands before the 1st of November.

PORTO RICO.

The many reports about earthquakes still continue, and the papers publish distressing accounts about the general ruin of the island. These reports, as everything else published in the numerous petty journals, are exaggerated. A respectable commercial house in Mayaguez, write among other things to their correspondent in this city: "If the many editors who continue howling would only visit the western part of this island they would see the coffee covering the ground in abundance for want of hands to gather it, and the plantations deferring grinding for the same reason." In Ponce two shocks of earthquake were felt on the 11th inst., keeping the people in a state of alarm.

ST. DOMINGO.

The Government is sending Commissioners to different countries: Mr. Pujol, the Ambassador to the United States, having arrived in Santiago de Cuba; and another commission having gone to Jamaica to solicit arms and funds.

QUASIMODO.

ST. THOMAS.

Graphic Account of the Recent Earthquake.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The Secretary of State has received the following communication:

The undersigned, Otto Frederick Raupach, a Dane, born in the West India Island of St. Thomas, planter and estate owner in said Island, takes the liberty most submissively to lay before your Excellency a complete and accurate list of all the shocks and rumbling noises which followed the dreadful earthquake our Island experienced on the 18th of November last.

My intention is not to give your Excellency a scientific description of said catastrophe, but I feel, that, perhaps, the learned societies of your enlightened country may make use of such minute observations as I have made; and, if so, I shall feel highly flattered by your acceptance of them. I inclose the list, and subscribe myself your Excellency's most submissive servant, RAUPACH.

List of shocks and rumbling sounds which followed the earthquake in the West India Island, at St. Thomas, on the 18th of November last:

The 18th of November was a beautiful clear day, with a fine blue West India sky. The wind was east by north, but there was very little of it. The ocean was quiet, there was almost a calm. The sun shone bright and warm, and the barometer stood at 24°, Reaumer, in the shade. There was not the least sign of any kind to foretell this great convulsion in nature, when suddenly, at about a quarter to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, there was heard the underground rumbling noise, which was immediately followed by a terrific earthquake, which seemed to come from south by west, and pass on to the north by east. The earth seemed as if composed of small waves rising and sinking under your feet, so that if you made a step forward, your foot seemed to meet higher ground, and if you put it backward it also there met higher ground. To stand still in one spot was impossible, and when trying to walk it was as if something kept you back. The underground sound, while the first shock was going on, for about one minute and a half, was most dreadful. It terrified every living soul. The sun seemed at once to become dim; it was as if eclipsed, and this dimness lasted that first day until sunset, and continued the whole of the next day, but in a lesser degree, and it only wore away entirely in the course of two days more. It was as if the sun, though apparently as bright as usual, had lost some of its warming and illuminating power. After the first terrific shock the ground continued groaning and trembling, when, about ten minutes after, a second strong shock was felt. Directly after this second shock the ocean, which shortly before the first shock had receded from the land several hundred feet, was seen to rise like one huge wave and come in toward the harbor. It stood up like a straight white wall, about from fifteen to twenty feet high, and advanced very fast into the harbor, sweeping or upsetting the small vessels before it, and raising the large men-of-war and steamers to its top. The appearance of this wave was like a white masonry wall, erect and straight as if built with the aid of a rule; it had not the appearance of waves in general. It broke in over the lower parts of the town to the height of a couple of feet and to the extent of about two hundred and fifty feet inland, according to the level of the locality. This rising of the waves was repeated a second time after an interval of about ten minutes, and the second appeared to be even a little larger than the first, and went a little further inland. After these two waves had passed away the ocean remained, as far as the eye could see, quite calm again, just as it was before the first shock of the earthquake had occurred.

The shocks continued and were felt every few minutes. It was as if the shocks of the first day hung together in one chain, but from 2:45 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of November, the shocks were felt more separately and distinct, and, therefore, seemed as if they were more frequent.

From 2:45 o'clock P. M. on the 18th till 2:45 o'clock A. M. on the 19th, there were eighty-nine shocks. From 2:45 o'clock A. M. on the 19th til. midnight, there were two hundred and thirty-eight shocks. The shocks became less severe from the 21st of November.

The writer gives the exact hours of every one, also the hour of every rumbling noise without perceptible shock accompanied.

TENNESSEE.

Politics in the Courts—United States Officers in a New Kind of Battle—A History of War Litigation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Knoxville, Tenn., Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1867.

Two suits of an interesting and also of an important character have been for ten days occupying the time of the United States Circuit Court, Judge Trigg presiding, now sitting in this city.

The first suit was one brought by C. F. Tinkham, a citizen of Michigan, against Gen. James B. Steadman, of Ohio. The suit was predicated on the following state of facts: In the year 1864 Mr. Tinkham had been licensed by the military authorities to open the Trout House, in the City of Atlanta, for the convenience and comfort of officers and civilians accompanying Gen. Sherman's army, then about the newly-captured City of Atlanta. After Sherman's evacuation, preparatory to his march to the sea, Mr. Tinkham, with other civilians, was ordered back to Chattanooga, where he took his furniture and hotel equipments. Gen. Steadman, at that time in command of Chattanooga, for some unexplained reason, ordered Tinkham's property to be seized and him to be thrown into prison, which was done. The property, worth about $10,000, was disposed of by Gen. Steadman in various ways, Mr. Tinkham was detained in prison for several days, and then released and paroled to keep without the limits of the Post.

Mr. Tinkham was thus restrained for some months, during which he made several ineffectual attempts to procure his property or remuneration for it. Having failed in all these attempts, he instituted his suit in the Circuit Court of the United States for this district, for the unlawful seizure and imprisonment. The case was tried before a jury of loyal men, one of whom had been a Major-General in the Union army, and the plaintiff's damages assessed at $25,000. The proof before the jury showed that Gen. Steadman acted in a most dishonest, unwarranted manner, always refusing the plaintiff any satisfaction, relying alone upon his position as an officer to protect him. Judge Trigg has intimated that he would grant a new trial unless a remittetur was entered by the plaintiff for at least $10,000. The counsel for Gen. Steadman did not appear on the trial, for some unexplained reason. The pleadings developed no legal defence, and the damages, though heavy, were just. Gen. Steadman's administration in Chattanooga and East Tennessee presents many cases of the same nature, though less aggravated. Messrs. Baxter, Champion & Ricks, the attorneys for the plaintiff, expressed a willingness to enter a remittetur for $5,000; so the judgment of the Court will be at the most $20,000.

Another case against a United States military officer has been occupying the Court for the past six days. This case presents many interesting and important questions. The facts are these: W. H. Crisp, of Georgia, sues Capt. H. S. Chamberlain, Q. M. U. S. A., for the seizure of some household goods declared to be worth $10,000, taken shortly after the advent of Gen. Burnside into East Tennessee. Crisp was at that time a citizen of Knoxville. Chamberlain took the goods under an order of Gen. Carter, then Provost Marshal-General of East Tennessee on the staff of Gen. Burnside. The defence relied upon by Chamberlain's counsel is, that at the time of the seizure there was a public war waging between the Government of the United States and the citizens of Tennessee, which was a civil war, in the prosecution of which both parties were entitled to the rights belligerents; that the plaintiff at the time of the seizure was a public enemy, aiding and encouraging the rebellion; that the act complained of, if unlawful, was an act of war for which the plaintiff cannot hold the defendant liable in damages in a civil Court, and that the plaintiff, while an insurgent, cannot claim protection for his property under the laws he was attempting to overthrow. Crisp was in the rebel army until May, 1862, but afterward aided the rebellion by his sympathies and means, and did not take the amnesty until long after the seizure complained of. The case has excited great interest, and been argued with ability. Hon. Thos. A. R. Nelson and Judge Brown for the plaintiff; Messrs. Baxter, Champion and Ricks for the defendant. Judge Trigg, in his charge to the jury, said that while the plaintiff was an enemy he was yet a citizen. That the Confederacy was never such a Government as gave to the plaintiff the character of an alien. No such thing was claimed by the defence, and how a man can sustain the character of an enemy and yet claim the protection of a citizen is a question which the Judge did not explain. The insurgents pending the war were certainly aliens in the sense that as to them the parent Government had the same rights which it would have had as against subjects of a foreign sovereign. Under the Judge's charge the jury are as yet undecided.

These suits are of a character quite different from those which have crowded the dockets of the State courts for the past three years. In these courts the rebels have been the defending parties. The whole country for a season was given up to litigation. Persons who had been imprisoned or stripped of their property instituted suits against wealthy rebels who had been parties to the proscriptions complained of, or who had sympathized and given countenance thereto. In very many cases the parties sued had had no agency in the matter complained of, but a recovery was hoped for on the ground of a violent public sentiment against them. Persons high in authority had recovered heavy judgments in similar cases, just and merited, which had the effect of provoking a flood of litigation, which has been a source of great corruption and a great drawback to the people of East Tennessee. Many just judgments have been recovered, and many unjust actions have been defeated, but as a whole this class of litigation has done great harm to the State. It caused the enactment of unjust laws, which in some counties poisoned the fountains of justice and placed on the Bench men whose characters are blackened with almost every crime known to the moral law. When the heat of passion has subsided, there are some pages in the records of our judicial tribunals which will be condemned by every right-minded man.

This class of litigation has involved property worth over a million of dollars. In Blount County over $100,000 worth of property has been sold under the decrees of the Courts. Judgments have been obtained from $40,000 down to $100 and less. Immediately connected with and growing out of this class of suits are criminal prosecutions, mostly based on political animosities. The last report of the Comptroller of the State shows that this business cost the State over $100,000 last year. A healthy reaction in public sentiment is driving these cormorants from the court-houses to seek a living by honest labor.

The dominant party in Tennessee will demand a more radical candidate for the Presidency than Gen. Grant. Gov. Brownlow, in a recent serenade speech, declared himself in favor of Grant, so all the papers reported him, even his own local reporter, and so every one understood him, but he afterward disclaimed it, and says he is not committed to Grant. The Governor will be pressed by his State for the Vice-Presidency. Such has been his aspirations for two years—shown in many ways. His loyalty is far too violent for the North, but suits the South very well; and if an extreme Radical ticket is to be formed for the South, he would add strength to it.

OMEGA.

THE ANGOLA DISASTER.

Further Results of the Investigation.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sunday, Dec. 29.

From the examination made by the Coroner's Jury, on Saturday last, of the trucks of the cars thrown from the track at the late Angola disaster, it is established that the rear car was not thrown from the track by a broken wheel, but by the axle of the Cleveland and Toledo coach, the rear coach being sprung, thus throwing the wheel an inch and a half out of its proper position. This fact will be officially brought out before the Coroner's Jury to-morrow. No compromise cars were attached to the train on which the accident occurred.

The Compromise Cars—Continuation of the Investigation.

It has been ascertained beyond doubt that Edward M. Grant, of Ithaca, N. Y., son of Chauncey L. Grant, was among the victims in the burned car at the Angola disaster. His remains are supposed to be among those deposited in the vault at St. Paul's Cathedral. His watch was found at the Lake Shore office, as was also his carpet-bag. A man from Ithaca got on the train at Erie with Mr. Grant and rode with him to Dunkirk. His wife and brother have been in Buffalo and identified his watch and carpet-bag.

A letter has been received in Columbus, Ohio, from Rev. Edward Bur[illegible], of Newburyport, Mass., who, it was feared, was [illegible] the unrecognized dead. He has reached his home in safety.

In reference to the statement that the compromise cars caused the accident, the Buffalo *Courier* says:

"If it was true that a car gauged to run on a four feet ten inch track had run off on a four feet eight and a half inch track on the Central road, there would be force in the suggestions of these journals. The fact is, however, that the cars of the Buffalo and Erie, Cleveland and Erie, Cleveland and Toledo, are all gauged exactly alike, and have wheels of the same size, and same width of tread. This has been the case for several years."

THE INVESTIGATION.

The inquest was resumed on Friday afternoon.

Cornelius Vanettan testified—I live at Angola; am a section foreman on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad; have charge of five miles of the track from the east side of the bridge where the accident occurred to the westward; was two miles and a half west of Angola when the train passed on the 18th; have been engaged in my present business twenty-three years next April; have been on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad about eight years; on the 18th, prior to the accident, the track on my section was in perfect order with the exception of the removal of the wing rail; this I know from personal examination; the wing rail was removed previous to the accident, because it had just been broken, and I did not consider it safe; it was removed at 7:15 A. M., immediately after the Toledo express passed, going west; I signaled the Toledo express to go slow over this rail before it was removed; the rail removed was the wing rail forming part of the south rail of the main track; the break in the rail was a foot east of the frog; it was broken nearly square across; when we took it up it broke in two; it was broken to the east end of the steel portion of the rail; do not know the cause of the break; it was broken that morning or the previous night; the rail had been down about two months; the rail now here is the same placed in the track on the morning of the 18th; I gauged the rail with my rule and also the gauge, and found the measurement all correct; my guage was 4 feet 10 inches; did not examine the rail again until after the accident; it was about an hour afterwards when I again examined the rail; found that it had been twisted over at the point of the frog; and at twenty inches beyond it was twisted out of line about a half inch. Found a rail on the east end had been split where it had been bound down on either side by two spikes, but it was not displaced; there was not a space of four inches between the point of the frog and the rail; all that was out of place was that part of the rail which was twisted and wrenched over; the rail was fastened with a chain beside the one at the frog; wherever it was necessary to drive a spike in an old spike-hole I filled the hole up with a wooden plug; I drove a few spikes in the old holes; when I reached the rail one of my men struck the rail with a maul to see if he could turn it into its position; that was the only effort that was made to get the rail into its proper place; think we leveled down one tie a little that morning, but am not positive; the rail put in place of the old one fitted into the old bed before we spiked it down; there was no other rail out of repair that morning, in that vicinity; after the accident I saw that the inner face of the T of the wing rail was bruised and scratched about 11 inches from the point of the frog to near the east end of the rail; this scratch appeared to be caused by the broken portion of the wheel catching under the T at the frog, and so fastening the wheel that it did not roll but dragged; never have known wheels to catch in under the T in a like manner; the track between the switch and bridge and on the latter is single; the bank on either side will average five feet high; there are no guard rails on the embankment; guard rails are not ordinarily placed in such places; repaired the track over the bridge the night of the accident; we found some of the ties broken and split by the wheels; do not know of anything that would cause the accident other than that stated; we have a track-walker named Michael Sheda, who goes over the section twice a day; he is under my supervision; he was on duty that day.

B. F. Sherman testified: Live in Buffalo; was conductor on the train; our schedule time is twenty minutes after ten A. M.; we left Erie at forty-four minutes after twelve; the three baggage and the second-class cars belonged to the Buffalo and Erie Railroad; two first-class cars belonged to the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, and were numbered 21 and 27 respectively, and one belonged to the Cleveland and Erie Railroad; the latter was between the two Cleveland and Toledo cars; we had an engineer, fireman, baggageman and two brakemen; gave no order to the engineer other than that freight No. 8 was running from Northeast ahead of us; received an order at Westfield to meet and pass the day express going West at Dunkirk; in complying I did not have occasion to increase the speed beyond the schedule rate; we passed the day express at Dunkirk without stopping; we left a car at Dunkirk; it was between twenty-five and thirty minutes after two when we left Dunkirk; at Silver Creek received an order that freight No. 6 was running from Angola to Buffalo ahead of us; we remained at Silver Creek about five minutes; took up my tickets after we left Silver Creek; when we got within three miles of Angola I had my tickets all taken up; I should say there were forty-five in the rear car and near forty in the second car; after taking up my tickets I stood in the forward end of the rear car, the brakesman occupying a seat next to the stove; as the engineer shut off steam he opened the door and passed out on the platform; any one used to railroading can tell by the slack of the train when the steam is shut off; I stepped out on the platform when we went round the curve, and stood there until after we passed the station at Angola; opened the door of the rear car as I felt a jar, and turned round and pulled the bell cord; then passed across on to the platform of the second car, and as I opened the door I heard a whistle to put on brakes; I caught the bell cord and pulled it again, and as I did so five or six passed me, who had come out of the rear car; could not say that my second signal was answered; rang the bell twice before that part of the train on which I was reached the bridge; as I looked down out of the rear end of the second car I caught a glimpse of the broadside of the rear car, which was just going off the bridge; I know of nothing more until I was picked up; did not feel any sensation that would indicate that the second car was off the track; do not think the forward truck of the rear car was off the track until the coupling broke; did not experience any sensation consequent on a reversal of the engine; think our speed was materially lessened; felt the jerking sensation first from the rear truck of the rear car; the movement of the car seemed natural after we left Dunkirk; have no knowledge that my train was not in perfect condition previous to the accident; was not running to make any connection; we were trying to get here to let the four o'clock train, going West, leave on time; leaving Angola at ten minutes after three o'clock would give us our running time to Buffalo before the departure of the four o'clock train; the distance is twenty-one miles; did not put on a brake myself just previous to the accident; the regular rate of speed of the train is thirty miles an hour; I think we were going twenty-five miles an hour when we passed Angola; have been employed sixteen years on railroads; conductor on passenger trains between eight and nine years; have known the engineer of the train about fourteen years; he has often been on trains with me before; think he is a first-class engineer; never saw him drink liquor but once while on duty, and that was between three and four years ago at Erie; he did not drink so much then that he could not attend to his duty perfectly; am positive that he did not indulge in drink on the day of the accident; never experienced any difficulty before with the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad cars; have been about ten or eleven years on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad; did not meet with any difficulty with my train prior to the accident; we had the common brake on the cars.

John Vandeburg testified: Live in Buffalo; am a brakeman on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad; I was sitting in the rear car; stepped out on the platform, and the conductor also came out; I put on the brake on the car next the last; the train had slackened up considerably; I noticed the hind truck of the car off the track; the conductor seized the bell-cord and I put on the brake on the rear end of the second car; I heard the whistle down brakes as I entered the second car; the passengers all crowded in the middle of the aisle, and Mr. Wood, the check agent, told them to keep their seats; they all went to their seats, but remained standing; immediately after I reached the front platform I was landed about six feet ahead of the car; at the time I left the hind car the forward truck was on the track and the hind truck was off; at the time I left the rear car the connection was not broken; did not see the other brakeman at the time I saw the car off the track; did not notice any shock at the time the car ran off the track.

Gilbert W. Smith, testified: Live at Irving, N. Y.; am a brakeman on the Buffalo and Erie Railroad; when we were about half a mile west of Angola, was on the third car from the rear when passing the station; when I saw we were working steam I returned to the car; felt a jerking motion; stepped out again as they whistled down brakes; put on the brake; saw the hind coach going off the bridge; applied the brake on the second car; check down; jumped off and ran back; was about twenty rods east of the creek bridge; the train ran about thirty rods east of the creek before it stopped; put on the brakes before reaching the bridge; did not hear but one whistle.

James A. Woods testified—Live in Buffalo; am train baggage-man; heard a signal to apply the brakes just as we were about fifteen yards east of the frog; heard the whistle again about the time we approached or passed over the bridge; we run about one hundred and forty yards before the train stopped; when we passed the frog I did not notice any jarring motion to the baggage-car.

Charles Newton testified: Live at Irving; am a fireman; did not notice anything wrong about the track as we passed Angola; did not notice anything that would indicate the track being out of order as we passed over the switch at Angola; I went out to oil the valve west of Angola about three-quarters of a mile; it occupied me about a minute to oil it; the engine was not working steam when I oiled the valve; when I heard the signal-bell it was the first time I knew of any danger; when the whistle blew the second time I put on the tender brake.

At 7 o'clock Coroner Richards adjourned the investigation until Saturday morning. The jury assembled at 9 o'clock on that morning and proceeded to the Exchange-street depot to examine the trucks of the rear car, which had been brought to the city. After a very close and searching examination of the wheels and all parts of the frame of the trucks, the jury and others took the engine *Hercules* and proceeded a short distance beyond the B. and E. Railroad bridge over Buffalo Creek, and measured some new track which had been laid. On the return the trucks of the second car were examined at the car shops of the B. and E.

After a conference at the depot, the inquest was adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock, in order that Mr. Stone, President of the Cleveland and Toledo and Cleveland and Erie consolidated roads, might be present. Other important witnesses will be examined, and it is thought that the investigation will close.

Presidential Movements, Open and Secret, in the Southern States.

From the Philadelphia Post.

New-Orleans, La., Friday, Dec. 20, 1867.

It is pretty well understood that Judge Chase will receive the Republican vote of the Southern non-reconstructed States. Gen. Grant is regarded as a good soldier, a faithful public servant; but so devoted are the Republicans of those States to the great principles of their party, that they cannot think of Gen. Grant in connection with an office which can preserve, perpetuate and enforce those principles, or utterly defeat them.

Your correspondent has traveled in nearly all the Southern States within the past two months, and has found but one voice among the Republicans in each and all of them. It is: "Hon. Salmon P. Chase for President," and to make their declaration good *they have commenced an organized movement which, like a chain, already stretches from Richmond to this city, from this city to Vicksburgh, Natchez and Baton Rouge; even away in Texas the chain extends.* The Republicans in these States seem to know very well that a powerful movement, extending all over the States, North, South, East and West, is now under way, having as its object the election of the Chief-Justice of the United States to the Presidency. It is already known that a powerful movement in the same direction is now being pushed forward in this city, and, I may say, throughout the State of Louisiana. The Grant strength in New-Orleans amounts to a great deal, when it is understood only as an honest, sincere appreciation of the soldierly and patriotic conduct and character of the General; but when it is understood as aiming at his election to the chief Executive office of the nation, he could not get ten well-known Republicans of the State to support him, and if ten leading men were to propose his name for that office they could not be sustained by votes. Three of the ex-officers of the army now residing in this city are supposed to favor the General's nomination, but the Republican Party, embracing rank and file in the State, goes for Chase almost to a man. I judge only from what I hear from the lips of the hundreds of its members whom I have heard speak on the subject during the past three or four weeks. It is generally understood that in a few days a public demonstration will be made in this city, expressing the preference of the party for Judge Chase for the Presidency.

* *The Union League organization throughout the South is known to be actively engaged in promoting the same movement.* Leading Republicans in the Northern States are in frequent communication with leading men in this section on the Presidential question. One of these communications, which I saw a day or two since, addressed to a gentleman in this city, *by a prominent politician now in Washington, said: "It is intended, by the most powerful element of the Republican Party of the North, to allow the Grant movement to explode its powder now, while the friends of Judge Chase are working by organizations, and preparing for action only when the proper time arrives."*

By letters received here to-day, I learn that two of the best Republicans of the West are in Arkansas and Tennessee, arranging for the Presidential nomination, and that the Republicans of those States are as favorable to the Chief Justice as those are who reside in the other States I have named. Some of the best friends of Judge Chase in this city seem to think the use of any outside influence entirely unnecessary to secure the support of a party which is already certain to be given him.

THE FRENCH CAPITAL

Social and Political Results of the Exhibition—Cleaning the Streets—New Hospitals—A Picturesque Public Park.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 13, 1867.

An official statement from the Prefect of the Seine shows that not more than 100,000 persons were added, as the average permanent number, to the population of Paris during the late Exhibition. The figures it seems had been much overrated by everybody. What is more curious still, the Prefect declares that commerce has not been benefited anything like in the proportion anticipated, that the consumption, especially of taxed provisions, has only increased one million of francs for the year, and that the entries paid for provisions at the city gates amounted in 1866 to more than the normal figure a million and a half francs, and more than this year by half a million. The reason of this high figure last year was the anxiety of merchants to get a stock of wine and provisions on hand before the augmentation of price the Exhibition would be sure to bring. The normal increase of city revenue on provisions taxed at the city gates is 4,500,000 francs a year. The increase was thus six millions in 1866, and four millions in 1867. This total gain of a million in two years over and above the usual gain, is but a poor compensation for the expenses made by the city authorities for the Exhibition, and for the contribution of six millions made to the enterprise.

The receipts of the City of Paris for this year are estimated at $51,461,000, and the expenses at $48,252,000. In these estimates there is no account held of the city improvements; they are the ordinary expenses of the city service.

In the *exposé* of the Prefect we find some interesting figures. For example, the square metres which the city has to take care of this year (streets and public places) are 8,947,679, or about 9,000,000 of square yards! Last year there were only 8,352,221 square metres, making an annual increase of 595,458 metres. On account of the taking in six years ago of the zone comprised between the octroi and fortification wall, the surface to be taken care of by the authorities has been doubled. The circular half mile on the circumference makes more work than all the ancient interior city.

The care of the public highways in the neighborhood of the Champ de Mars, which only cost one franc and a half the square metre before the Exhibition, was brought up by the necessities of the Exhibition to four francs, five francs and even eight francs the square metre.

The farmers, the Prefect says, who have been in the habit of taking up the mud and offal of the streets for manure, on conditions in some cases profitable for the city, have given notice that they intend to discontinue the contracts, because, on account of the increased cost of labor and the improved methods of enriching the soil, they no longer find the operation profitable. The discontinuance of those contracts, and the resumption by the city of the work of cleaning the streets, is going to burden the expenditure with a heavy item.

On the other hand it appears that the new system of sprinkling the streets by means of hose in the hands of single operators is effecting a great saving over the old system of water carts, and moreover that a still further saving is effected by an increase in the number of persons who pay for the sweeping of the streets before their own doors.

Sixteen kilometres (about 11 miles) of gas-pipe have been laid down in 1867 for city purposes, with 1,000 additional jets of gas, at an expense of $16,000. As much more will be accomplished in 1868.

The new squares, promenades, nursery plantations and flower gardens demand this year an augmentation of $[illegible]0,000 of appropriation.

The water and sewer augmentation amounts to $45,000. About 90 miles of water-pipes and 50 miles of sewerage have been added this year to the already extensive underground circulation.

The city affords perfect security of life and property to its citizens by an expenditure of $3,000,000, dedicated to the Prefecture of Police. The increase on last year is about $400,000. But the State pays one-half of this sum.

The money appropriated the present year to the building of new hospitals and the extension of old ones, will reach beyond a million of francs. The magnificent new house on the island for the hospital Hotel Dieu will be finished in a year and a half from this time. The reader will recollect the Emperor's famous speech, in which he declared that the Hotel Dieu, the house of the poor, should be finished before the Grand Opera, the house of the rich. His promise will be realized.

In the long list of public works enumerated by the Prefect and paid for out of the extraordinary appropriation for that purpose, we notice particularly that four squares have been made this year, or at least finished: the Square of the Buttes, Chaumont, the Trocadero, the Laborde and the Observatory. The two first are only equalled in importance by the Gardens of the Tuileries and Luxemburg, whereas the two others occupy but a secondary rank in size and decorations.

The Place de Trocadero, or as it is to be called officially, the Place du Roi de Rome, faces, on the other side of the river, the Champ de Mars, and is a vast inclined plane, containing about 65 acres, and capable of bearing a high order of decoration.

The Buttes-Chaumont (Bluffs of Lime Mountain) is the wildest and most picturesque public park yet constructed perhaps in any city. It looks more like volcanic action than the manipulations of the engineer's hands. The ground was formerly a quarry, and on one of the hills the gibbet stood where, in the good old ancient times, they used to hang a dozen worthless fellows in a day. Since then its hills and valleys and quarry holes have been hiding-places for robbers and vagabonds of all kinds, and during the present century a place for butcheries and for the working up of bones and other disagreeable offal. At present no one would imagine that it had ever been anything else than one of the finest little pieces of wild native scenery the eye ever fell upon. Three of the hills are certainly two hundred feet high, and one of them is a sharp modeled rock, situated in a lake of water, and crowned with a circular temple in the Grecian style. To arrive at this temple one passes a long artistic bridge, spanning a chasm one hundred and fifty feet deep. Then there are other high pointed rocks in the lake, with mysterious roads winding through their crevices, all looking as natural as if they had been there for ages. Then there is a tremendous *crescendo* cascade in a grotto—something quite new and novel. The other hills and the valleys are decorated with trees, walks, observatories, picturesque refreshment-houses, and all that exquisite little detail in the decorative art for which the French are unrivaled, and which is a study in itself. It is, in fact, a model park.

The Park of the Buttes-Chaumont only needs a good wide avenue of approach to make it one of the most frequented curiosities of Paris. Its situation at the east end of town is not so favorable for fashionable people, and the municipal authorities already regret that such a *bijou* of a park had not been made at the west end instead.

Another new park has just been commenced which is going to rival with any of the others in beauty and charm, if not in picturesque effects. But this one is located quite in the quarter of the poor and vagabond world, between the Gobelins and the Lunatic Asylum of Bicêtre. It is to be called Montsouris, (Mouse Mountain,) after the name of a considerable hill to be comprised in the park.

The Bluffs of Chaumont and Mouse Mountain will hereafter become landmarks in history and romance, for the names are striking. the parks are wild and beautiful, and must become the resort of two great corners of the city; and the people that will make them their rendezvous are more given to dramas of the heart than the gilded and hard-hearted crowds that spread their fine feathers around the Lake of the Bois de Bologne.

Will the revolutionary elements of the Faubourg St. Antoine and of the Quartier Mouffetard be grateful for these beautiful improvements made for their use? Certainly M. HAUSSMANN and the Emperor are leaving nothing undone to conciliate the good-will of the under strata of their subjects, for the balance in improvements is not only held even between the two ends of the city, but the east or poor end of the town offers advantages for more picturesque and striking effects than the west or rich end.

Thus Paris goes on swelling and beautifying itself until, like Switzerland, it will become one great show to see which people will make voyages from all parts of the world. The military and at the same time economical *regime* under which we live, contributes largely in making it possible to carry out these grand projects, and then it so happens that the two men charged with the work are men who are capable and ambitious in the right line. A few years more of peace and the transformation in all its essential parts will be accomplished. MALAKOFF.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS

The Law of Expatriation—Burning of Her Majesty's Theatre—General Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1867.

The claims of immunity from the penalties of treason which are almost every day being put forward by American Fenians on the ground of their altered citizenship is likely to revive, I think, for the last time, the old and vexed question of "personal allegiance." A paragraph upon the subject in the President's Message, which has come to us by telegraph, has helped to arouse the public attention to the state of the law, and a discussion is commenced to-day in the *Times* by its well-known correspondent "Historicus"—Mr. VERNON HARCOURT—a member of the common-law bar. I may say without further preface that there can be very little doubt that this discussion will result in the abolition of an antiquated, unfair and untenable law. Mr. SEWARD's point will be gained without the necessity of much further argument. England cannot and will not maintain a custom which is founded on a feudal law, and there will be an end to the grievance of treating a man as a subject who has done all within his power to throw off his allegiance to his native country, and to entitle himself to the privilege of citizenship in another land. The maxim, *nemo potest exuere patriam*, is opposed to the intelligence of the people, is a relic of an age all whose ideas and doctrines we have outgrown or rejected, and must now be formally discarded by the legislature of the Kingdom.

"Once a subject always a subject,"—such has been the rule of England in theory, and year after year its inapplicability to the affairs of the generation in which we live has been more and more conclusively shown. "Historicus" well points out that the constant flow of emigration from these shores would alone render it impossible to enforce the law. As a matter of fact, thousands of English-born subjects are every year becoming citizens of another country, and is it to be supposed that England could ever make any sort of claim upon them? "If," says "Historicus," "the legal theory were adhered to, it would be a curious subject of inquiry how many persons in the American armies on both sides of the late war would be liable to an indictment in this country as natural-born British subjects for having taken service with a foreign belligerent." It is nothing to the purpose that the English Government is content to let the law remain in abeyance. There it is on the statute books, and proceedings are actually taken under it which could not be maintained but for its sanction. Nothing, therefore, will meet the case but the express and formal repudiation of the tradition. I believe that next session you will see it done.

The essential absurdity of this theory of "perpetual allegiance" is illustrated by the following supposition, put by "Historicus:"

> "Suppose the wife of a Frenchman (who himself has never left France,) traveling in any part of the British Empire, is there delivered of a child—that child, though it is conveyed the next day to France, and never revisits British soil, is forever a British subject, and by our law owes an indelible allegiance to the British Crown. But that is not all; by the statute of GEORGE II. this man's children are all likewise created natural-born British subjects, and by the statute of GEORGE III. his grandchildren likewise. Thus it will be seen that the accident of a premature delivery will have created, it may be, fifty natural-born British subjects, who will have all the rights and all the liabilities of English citizenship, though they may have less than nothing in common with the interests of the English Empire. Now, suppose one of these fifty grandchildren to be taken in arms in a war between France and England, and to be indicted here for treason against the British Crown. I know no means by which, in the face of these statutes, he could plead that he was not a natural-born British subject. It may be said that no such indictment would ever be preferred, and that is certainly true. But is it not a good argument against the continuance of a law that it is one which you would never venture to enforce?"

The writer goes on to recommend that the French system should be adopted in lieu of the English—that a man should not be forced into citizenship, and that he should be able to lay it aside whenever he thinks proper. He would base the future policy of England in this matter upon the well-known rule of Roman law, *Ne quis in civitate maneat invitus*. Let such persons as are born on English soil become citizens of the country if they please, but let it be entirely optional with them to decide. I must quote another passage from "Historicus:"

> "The present solution of things is irrational and intolerable. While the British law asserts the doctrine of indissoluble allegiance, the American Constitution already demands of the emigrant in the naturalization oath, an abjuration of all foreign allegiance. The doctrine of a permanent double allegiance is legal fiction and a political absurdity. It is fraught with every sort of embarrassment to governments, and every species of injustice to subjects. To attempt to enforce against America the doctrine of the Norman lawyers, would be a greater blunder than any committed by Lord NORTH."

You may depend upon it that this view will recommend itself to the common sense of the country. There are many irrational and injurious figments bound up with the ancient fabric of English law, and generally speaking, as fast as their mischievous effects are brought to light they are swept away. In less than six months, or I am much deceived, the last relic of the absurd old doctrine of "indissolubility of allegiance" will have gone the way of many other obsolete follies. The *Times*, in a leading article, leads the way in a demand for the needed reform:

> "We freely admit that, on grounds of policy, not to say of common sense, the argument for revision is irresistible. There are certainly hundreds of thousands, and probably millions, of citizens of the United States whom our law regards as British subjects to all intents and purposes whatsoever. No statesman can justify such an anomaly, which, it must be remembered has two aspects. If all these Irish emigrants owe full allegiance to Her Majesty, it may also be doubted, at least, whether they are not entitled to our protection against conscription, yet it would have been utterly impossible for our Minister at Washington to grant them such protection during the late American war. In short, our present theory is quite untenable when any practical strain comes to be put upon it. We see, then, no good reason why the British Government should decline any friendly overtures that may be made by the United States with a view to its amendment. Whether we can adopt the principle, *ne quis in civitate maneat invitus* without some reservation, is a matter that will require to be considered. The act of expatriation should at all events be deliberated and well-attested, and our correspondent himself contemplates 'provision against a fraudulent expatriation made for the express purpose of injuring the native State.' For offences committed within the United Kingdom foreigners are already amenable to British jurisdiction by virtue of what lawyers call a temporary allegiance. They can be prosecuted, therefore, under the Treason Felony act for crimes committed in Ireland, without reference to their nationality, and this is, after all, the chief safeguard against Fenian designs. For security against raids organized in America we must rely mainly on the good faith of the United States Government, and this makes it the more expedient that we should meet them on this point in a spirit of conciliation."

BURNING OF A THEATRE.

The burning of Her Majesty's Theatre continues to be a topic of much talk and speculation. What was the cause of the fire? That no one can tell. The theories upon the subject are conflicting, and the only person who *might*, perhaps, throw some light on the question is missing, namely, the fireman who ought to have been on duty when the flames were perceived. What startles every one is the extreme rapidity with which the "devouring element" (as reporters love to say) did its work. I have told you that I was passing the top of the Haymarket, where the theatre stood, at about 11 o'clock, and all was quiet. Ten minutes afterward the sky was red with the flames, and in about half an hour the immense theatre was utterly destroyed. What if the house had been full of people? Very naturally this thought is uppermost just now, and what *might* happen at other theatres is a consideration likely for a time to keep people from going to places of amusement. Mr. BOUCICAULT has come to the succor of the managers by assuring the public that a theatre is in very little danger of fire during the performance—so many scene-shifters, carpenters, and others are about the stage and building that a fire would instantly be detected. Probably—but could it be extinguished? Above all, in the event of an alarm, could the people escape? I doubt whether there is one theatre in London (and I do not remember one elsewhere) which is capable of giving free and speedy egress to a large and excited crowd. Think of what a rush there would be if an audience discovered the theatre to be on fire! Imagine the disordered throng flying for life, the women trampled down, the *one* door blocked up by masses of human beings. These incidents would almost certainly occur, and at most of the theatres fearful loss of life would be the consequence. At some places one has to go down narrow stairs and along awkward passages to reach the stalls. Once in there it would be impossible to get out again in a hurry. The theatre, in the construction of which the greatest care has been taken to provide against disasters of this kind, is Mr. WALLACK's; but this is not perfect. The truth is that the safety of the public is a point which managers and architects have rarely properly considered. Every now and then a theatre is burnt down, and the acknowledgment is made on all sides that every theatre is more or less unsafe. Why should not the doors to the parquette be much wider than they are now? Why should they not slide back half the width of the place? Look at the Haymarket theatre in London! How *could* a large audience possibly escape from that in the event of a sudden rush? And remember that the average time which it takes to burn down a theatre seems, from numerous instances, to be little more than 15 or 20 minutes. The local authorities of every town and city ought to be armed with absolute powers to compel a proper observance of every requisite condition of public safety on the part of theatre-builders. Otherwise we shall be having another repetition of the Santiago tragedy one of these days.

They say (I hope without foundation) that Miss KELLOGG has lost the whole of her wardrobe in the general destruction at Her Majesty's. Mme. TITIENS has certainly lost about £1,100 worth of jewelry. The poor supernumeraries, chorus, scene painters, and other persons employed about the establishment—altogether, numbering 300—have been utterly deprived of their means of support, and this, too, at the beginning of what threatens to be an unusually severe Winter. One of the leading tenors of the theatre, Mr. TOM HOHLER, himself a great loser by the fire, has liberally given £10 toward the relief of these unfortunate people. Among the other losses occasioned by the fire must be reckoned that of the Prince of Wales, who had two valuable pictures in the hands of Mr. GRAVES, the well-known print-seller and publisher of Pall-Mall. These were burnt, as were also some other rare oil-paintings.

THEATRICALS.

With the opening of the cattle show we begin to look out for the Christmas novelties at the theatres. They are likely this year to be even more attractive than usual, although, by the way, the managers are universally complaining that "business never was so bad before." Indeed, it is the same in everything—people are poor and have no money to spend. Trade is stagnant and nothing is prospering. However, the theatres will tempt people with a little fun the night following Christmas Day—for, as you are aware, none of our theatres open on the 25th. Pantomime has not, I believe, found a settled and permanent home in New-York, but here no theatre could get on without one, or else a lively burlesque, with plenty of gorgeous scenery and fine dresses. It is a great sight to see a theatre on "Boxing night," and perhaps I may be tempted to give you an account of the scene if I have an opportunity. At present I can only describe to you the promises which are being made. At Covent Garden there is to be a great pantomime company, and two nursery stories are to be rolled into one to afford the groundwork of their exertions—"Robin Hood" and the "Babes in the Wood." Mr. E. L. BLANCHARD writes the piece for Drury Lane, which is based on the story of "Jack, the Giant-killer." Mr. GILBERT A BECKETT (son of the well-known writer of that name) furnishes a burlesque to the Haymarket. At the Prince of Wales' BOUCICAULT's "How She Loves Him" is to be produced. It is advertised as a totally new and original play. The Victoria puts forward the following striking announcement: "Harlequin Merry Monarch; or, Nell Gwynne and Long-heads and Round-heads." How much would you give to see that?

A LITERARY INJUSTICE.

A verification of my remarks to you upon the character of the *Athenæum* newspaper was given in the number of the very date of my letter, although I had not seen it at the time I wrote. I stated that the editor was notoriously an unfair and prejudiced man, not scrupling to misrepresent, and even to falsify facts, when any writer was counter to his theories. The instance which I shall give you is a clear one, and dispenses with the necessity of any further proofs. A book entitled "Eighty Years of Republican Government in the United States" was recently published by Mr. MURRAY. The editor of the *Athenæum* is a radical in politics, and thinks (absurd as it seems) that by publishing a book upon America he has made *that* field his own. He therefore strives to disparage the work referred to, and if he did it by disproving the statements of the author or refuting his arguments, it would be a matter of no concern to the public. But the editor does not act thus; he intentionally and willfully misrepresents the whole design and character of the book. He begins by describing it as a republication from the *Times* newspaper, which could only have been done for the purpose of deceiving the public by a designed misstatement. The book in question, with certain exceptions duly marked by the author in foot notes, is original and never before published. What its faults or merits may be is another question, and a question fairly open to contrary opinions and discussion. But to say that something which is offered to the public is only a hash of what it has had put before it previously, is obviously the work of a prejudiced man, and the *Athenæum* is proverbial among publishers and authors for tricks of this kind. People do not complain that it *attacks* books; that would be fair enough. It misrepresents them, garbles extracts, and makes itself the organ of mean bigotries and narrow conceits. Such has been the character of the *Athenæum*, and it will not lose it under the congenial leadership of HEPWORTH DIXON.

One of the Social Questions of the Day—The Chronic Wars of England—Mr. Buxton on Reform—The Gun Question—Amusements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 14, 1867.

SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

Through the strong crust of cant which envelops English society, we now and then get glimpses of what is going on in the crater below. There is in England, owing to emigration, a large surplus of female population—I believe about a million—who are doomed to a life of celibacy. With the increase in the cost of living, a larger number of men of the middle and upper ranks find it inconvenient to marry. An equal number of women of the same class, of course, with the best dispositions, find marriage impossible. The result of such a state of things might readily be predicted. In certain papers in London may be seen advertisements of persons who wish to adopt children. A small premium is paid, and a few months after, in four cases in five, the child dies. Now and then a Coroner's inquest makes the matter public, but in most cases there is a formal certificate of natural death and no inquiry. The English long ago had to choose between infanticide and foundling hospitals. They deliberately choose infanticide as the lesser evil. Foundling hospitals encourage vice. The suppression of the foundling hospitals only encouraged murder. Secret murder was considered better than open vice—so, as the result, they have the open vice and the murder which is no longer secret. The *Times* tells us that "in another country it is not unusual to see announcements which are specifically addressed to those who are anxious to get rid at once and forever of their children. There are men and women, not liable to be visited by the police, who make known their willingness to take any one's child out of the way for a certain sum of money." That such children are short lived is notorious, but in England there are more ways than one of making money of infant mortality. There are life insurance companies ready to insure any life, for any sum, without inquiry. A few days ago it was stated that a woman had an insurance for £20 on a child to which she was in no way related, except by being its nurse. The child died; she drew the money, and immediately laid out every shilling of it in insuring the lives of several other children, which, of course, she has a strong motive to poison at the earliest opportunity. A gentleman who happened to become acquainted with the facts went to the officers of the Company to remonstrate. They told him that their business was to insure lives, and they were ready to insure his or any person's he might name, Queen VICTORIA's for example, for any sum he would pay the premium for. After all is said, it is only another form of gambling. They bet odds that a certain person will not die within the year, and pay if they lose. It is as simple as betting on a race or an election.

The chronic wars of England give rise to no excitement or apprehension. Here is the war of the game laws, for example, with its constant battles and frequent bloodshed. A few days ago, near Barnsley, three of Lord WHARNCLIFF's gamekeepers attempted to arrest five poachers, and, after a desperate struggle, were getting the mastery, when one of the poachers shot the head keeper, who died in a short time, and wounded another. The murderer has not been arrested, and he will have the undisguised sympathy of every poacher in the kingdom.

Lord ELCHO's interference in behalf of the cabmen has not been of much service to him with the workingmen of Glasgow. A demonstration in his honor had been proposed, but after the merits and demerits of his Lordship had been pretty freely canvassed, a resolution was carried by a large majority, declaring him to be "an enemy of political liberty, an opponent of any policy having for its object the elevation of the people," and, therefore, unworthy of being held in honor by British workingmen.

REFORM.

Mr. CHARLES BUXTON, M. P., made a good speech on Reform a few days ago.

> "We liberals," he said, "are told that we have got what we were always crying for, and now we have not a word of thanks for those who gave it us, and do nothing but grumble and groan. That, no doubt, is very wrong of us; but I think there is a little excuse. We are in the case of a dog who has been gnawing a very sweet marrow bone, and means to have many a good gnaw at it in future, and then suddenly finds it whipped out of his mouth, and swallowed whole by the mastiff over the way. And then we are told to bear this like Christians! We shall do nothing of the kind. Dishing other people may be a very nice pastime, but being dished oneself would put Job out of patience. Seriously, however, now that this great question of Reform, which has so long stuck in the mud and blocked the lane up, has been fairly pulled out of the way, I hope and believe that we shall get forward into some of that beneficent social legislation which men of all parties long to see carried out."

THE CHASSEPOT RIFLE.

An officer of Northern Germany, who visited the camp at Chalons, publishes in the *North German Gazette* the following observations on the Chassepot:

> "It is now idle to ask if this weapon is superior to the Prussian gun; the question at present is—to what extent that superiority could be injurious to us in case of a war with France. That depends on the precision with which the arm shall be used; but the natural vivacity of the French, and their deficiency in the patience which the Germans possess will be a great obstacle to the acquisition of that perfection. During my stay in the camp I observed that the troops who, with the exception of the Chasseurs, were all armed with the new musket, showed in its use a want of certainty, which is, besides, easily understood. However, it would be madness to attempt to conceal the superiority of this firearm. In facility of loading the Chassepot is superior to any other system at present known. The number of rounds which can be fired in a minute is—on the Dreyse system, 5; Schneider and Josyln, 6; Milbank, Remington, Ricler, and Chabot, 7; and for the Chassepot, 8. The other qualities of this musket are,—its weight is not great (8½ pounds, the small bore,) and, what is more important, the flight of the projectile forms a low trajectory. The latter quality, conjointly with the facility of loading, is especially important in firing by command and at will; in one word, in every case where the mass of balls is the essential, and where the musket which fires most is the best. The Chassepot is lighter, and its work is much more elegant than that of the needle-gun; that is why it is in complete accord with the views of the French soldiers; but it affords less resistance than others to long use in rainy weather."

A JEWISH GRIEVANCE.

An Israelite writes to the *Pall-Mall Gazette* to complain that whenever a Jew is accused of any offence his creed is mentioned by the reporters as if it enhanced his criminality. "If," he says, "this course were adopted toward all culprits, if it were stated in the *Times* that 'Thomas Crupper, a Baptist cabman, had been brought up to Bow-street for abusive language,' or that 'Capt. Montagu Tomkyns, a Puseyite dragoon, had been fined five pounds for having given a prostitute a bad half-sovereign and a black eye," I should have no ground for complaint; but as no paper is in the habit of entering into such details with respect to prisoners of other religions, I do think it hard that the creed of my forefathers should be so constantly quoted against us Jews *ad invidiam*." The *Pall-Mall* admits the grievance, and promises never to offend in future.

CATTLE SHOWS.

The annual cattle show at the Agricultural Hall is the attraction of the week. The fat cattle and pigs have drawn as well as the Belgians, or the British Army Quadrille and illuminated fountains, as well as SPURGEON himself. The first three days there were sixty thousand visitors. The transformation is startling. Where the Prince of Wales disported in the mazy dance may now be seen some of the finest Durham bulls in England; where was laid the elegant supper table of the lady patronesses are the fattest and whitest of pigs. Among the curiosities is the Yankee tube pump, which can be driven into the ground with a mallet, or, as the English say, a monkey, and which the French Emperor did drive with his own hand, and brought water. There is also a French gas engine, which you can almost put in your pocket, which cannot burst it boilers, having none to burst, and needs no engineer. Turn on the gas and it goes—turn it off and it stops. It does not increase the rate of insurance, and can be used wherever there is gas to supply it.

The cattle show is of great interest to all beef, mutton and pork eating Englishmen; but there is a large part of the population in these days which would be glad to get enough of bread. Agricultural laborers, who have the feeding of fat cattle, and who must pay rent and feed and clothe their families on $2 50 a week, make most of their meals on cabbage and turnips. Wheat is 78 shillings a quarter—say $2 44 in gold a bushel. Rye, Indian, barley or oatmeal would be cheaper than wheat, but the English have no idea of any bread but the kind they are accustomed to. There is a steady reduction of the wages of artisans. The iron-workers of Wales have just been reduced ten per cent.; and if they resist there will be a wide and disastrous lock-out. A war is raging between capital and labor, to the loss of both. The masters cannot go on at a loss; the men will not work below the standard of payment which they consider necessary. The result is closed factories, mines, ship-yards, and a pauperized population. The world's work is done, but is done either by those who submit to protective tariffs or those who are content with a lower scale of pay and a more frugal mode of subsistence than suits the British artisan.

NEW PLAN FOR PUTTING OUT FIRES.

Mr. BOUCICAULT offers a plan for putting out fires in theatres which may be of use in other cases. He says nothing puts out a fire so quickly as a heavy shower; not only does the water falling on every point extinguish fire, but the steam smothers it and water and steam deprive it of the air necessary for its support. He proposes, therefore, to roof the stage with water-pipes closely pierced with small holes—to convert, in fact, the whole stage into an immense shower-bath, which could be turned on at the first alarm.

DRUNKENNESS.

The London *Times* copies from the NEW-YORK TIMES a paragraph on the apparently contradictory testimony of two divines as to European and American drunkenness. The gentleman who said he had seen so little drunkenness in Europe meant the continent—and the Southern part of that. He certainly did not include England. To be drunk three days out of seven is the normal condition of an immense number of Englishmen, and of more English women than an American can have any idea of. It is quite possible to see more drunkenness in one day in Liverpool than in a whole year of continental travel.

MONADNOCK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*The Hymn of Hildebert, and other Mediæval Hymns.* With Translations. By ERASTUS C. BENEDICT. (New-York: ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH.) We cannot regard these translations as very felicitous. In the attempt to retain the exact measure of the originals, even to the double rhymes, the translator has been compelled, in many instances, to sacrifice the sense without any corresponding gain in freedom or beauty of expression. The historical notes prefixed to the translations are useful and interesting.

—*Child-Pictures.* From DICKENS. With illustrations by SOL EYTINGE, Jr. (Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.) A very timely compilation of child-stories from the works of CHARLES DICKENS. The volume contains Little Nell, the Marchioness, Paul and Florence, the Fat Boy, Tiny Tim, Smike, and Oliver Twist.

—*Leaf Prints*, by CHARLES F. HIMES, (Philadelphia: BENERMAN & WILSON.) This is a very useful little manual for those who wish to form albums of photographic leaf-prints. The directions for preparing the sensitive paper and taking impressions are so clear that any person may, with a little care, become skilful in the practice of a very pretty art.

—*The Young Farmer's Manual*, 2 vols., 12mo, issued from the office of the *Horticulturist*, treats concisely and practically of the various operations of the farm. The author, S. EDWARDS TODD, writes with the fullness of knowledge acquired during many years of farm-life; and though the range of his statements and suggestions indicates a too exclusive reference to the Eastern States, there is a vein of shrewd observation and strong common sense which renders the work useful to young men, to whom it is more immediately addressed. The first volume relates principally to the tools and implements, the fences and buildings, and what may be termed the general mechanism of the farm, and is the more creditable because the more original and instructive of the two. The second, which embodies details of farm management, and discusses soils and crops, looks more like mere book-making, and is altogether less deserving of praise. Some of its statements, as, for instance, in regard to the agricultural capabilities of Southern Jersey, reproduce opinions which are now known to be inaccurate.

—Messrs. PETERSON & BROTHERS have just published cheap editions of *Martin Chuzzlewit* and *Dombey and Son*.

—Mr. S. S. PACKARD has published a neat edition of Hon. HORACE GREELEY's address on "Success in Business," delivered Nov. 11 before the students of the New-York Business College.

—*The Texas Almanac* for 1868, published by W. RICHARDSON & Co., Galveston, Texas, contains a large amount of valuable information respecting Texas and other Southern States. It is gotten up in very neat and convenient style.

—*Fighting the Flames.* By R. M. BALLANTYNE. Illustrated. (Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.) This is a story of the London Fire Brigade, and is said to be founded on facts. The principal character is a daring fireman, whose surprising adventures are narrated with considerable spirit.

—*The Will-o-The-Wisp*, translated from the German by Miss KITTY ONSTIEN, (New-York: CARLETON & Co.) A pretty and touching Fairy tale, very well translated and embellished with a fine engraving.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS.

—*The Broadway*, for January, comes out with a new and very tasteful cover, much handsomer in every respect than the old one. The contents of the number are very readable. "Brakespeare, or the Fortunes of a Free Lance," is continued. Then follows a rather sketchy article called "Flesh and Tinsel," wherefore does not appear. "A Word About Waits and Carols" gives an interesting account of the itinerant holiday musicians of England. "Christmas in the Count's Folly," is an excellent Christmas story. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA contributes a lively sketch of New-Year's calling in New-York. The number closes with Mr. STODDARD's beautiful "Christmas Hymn for America."

—*Harper's Bazar* has fairly occupied the field of fashion literature in this country. It was, indeed, a success from the very start, and under its excellent editorial management it distanced all competitors out of sight. From the great fashion paper of Berlin it takes only the name and the fashion illustrations; its stories, poems, essays, in short all the reading matter it contains, are written expressly for its columns. In appearance, general make-up, and interest and variety of matter, the *Bazar* is far ahead of the Berlin paper; and we know of no other English or American journal of fashions that can pretend to approach it in completeness and variety. The illustrations are engraved in good style and printed with great care.

—*Every Saturday* of last week contains the opening chapter of CHARLES READE's new novel entitled *Foul Play*, which is to appear simultaneously in this country and in England. With one exception, CHARLES READE is the most popular English novelist now living. His new work is looked for with great interest, and the proprietors of *Every Saturday* have made a good strike in securing it for their excellent paper.

—*Littell's Living Age* for the week ending Dec. 28 contains "Ireland for the Irish;" "Ultimate End of Fenianism;" "Sir F. Baker's Abyssinia;" "Phineas Finn, the Irish Member," by ANTHONY TROLLOPE; "Monetary Conventions and English Coinage;" "A Bengali Will;" "Cinderella," by Miss THACKERAY, besides poetry, &c. A very readable number.

—*The New Eclectic* is the title of a new monthly magazine, published by LAWRENCE TURNBULL and FRIDGE MURDOCH, New-York and Baltimore. It is made up of selections from English and American periodicals, and presents attractive and readable appearance.

—*The Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence* for January contains a number of able essays on medical questions of importance and general interest. Under the management of Dr. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, this periodical has taken very high rank among medical journals.

—*The American Quarterly Church Review* for for January contains an article on "The Bishops of Rochester," a severe criticism on "ORESTES A. BROWNSON as a Philosopher," a survey of the "Reform Movement in Italy," a long discussion of the "Authority of the Canons of the First Four Œcumenical Synods," and a number of other articles, all treating of religious subjects.

Call upon Delinquent Taxpayers in North Carolina.

The following card is published in the Greensboro (N. C.) *Patriot*:

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, FIFTH DISTRICT, N. C.
GREENSBORO, Dec. 16, 1867.

Editor of the Patriot:

SIR: At this time I deem it important to address a few lines to the United States Internal Revenue taxpayers of this district. There is a large amount of taxes past due which must be collected within a short space of time, and I feel that the parties owing these taxes will see the importance of paying up at once, as soon as they understand the law which governs the assessment and collection of the same. The Internal Revenue law provides that the monthly taxes shall be due and payable on or before the last day of each and every month. And in case the tax is not paid within the time specified by law, the collector shall add a penalty of five per centum with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month upon said tax from the time the same shall become due. There is no discretion left with the Collector to remit this penalty; the language of the law is plain and positive, and the penalty and interest must be collected in each and every case.

I have heretofore refrained from collecting this penalty and interest, as I considered the principal as much as the tax-payers were able to pay in these hard times, when money is scarce and trade is dull; this course has not been productive of good and is disapproved by the Department. I shall, therefore, change my course in this particular, and wish it distinctly understood that on and after Jan. 1, 1868, I shall collect the penalty and interest as prescribed by law in each and every case, not only on the taxes then due, but on all that may become past due after that time, whether said tax shall be on the annual or monthly lists. I shall endeavor to act impartially between the government and the tax-payer, giving to the latter every advantage which the law allows him, while in behalf of the government I shall adhere to the strict letter of the law.

To delinquent tax-payers I have one last word to say. My appeals to you have been in vain. You have been repeatedly requested to settle up your taxes without any further costs, but you have utterly failed to even make the attempt; you have had ample time, and the days of grace have expired. Due notice has been given you; the forms prescribed by law on both the annual and monthly lists, informing you that the taxes are due and payable, and also on form 21, which is prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, preliminary to distraint for all taxes on the monthly lists; these have been sent by mail to every delinquent in the district. Nothing now remains to be done but to distrain and sell the property of delinquents according to law.

However harrowing to my feelings this course may be, I have none other left. I am absolutely required to do this, and for this purpose I shall put a Deputy in each county with orders to close up the lists at once. These orders will not be deviated from in the least, and no pains will be spared to collect every dollar of delinquent taxes owing in the district at the earliest date possible.

JOHN CRANE.

Grant Meeting in Iowa—Letter from Congressman Wilson.

A large meeting was held at Keokuk, Iowa, on the 24th inst., at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted in favor of Gen. GRANT's nomination to the Presidency. A letter from Hon. J. F. WILSON, Congressman from Iowa, was read, in which, after expressing his entire sympathy with the object of the meeting, and saying that the Republican standard must not be lowered now or during the Presidential campaign, he continues:

The Republican Party is about to enter upon a new contest with the enemies of real progress, true liberty and equal rights. It must succeed, or the nation will be put upon a retreat from its present advanced position. Who shall lead the hosts of freedom in this great struggle? The day is already named when a leader will be chosen. Who shall be the man? Can any one doubt, even at this early day, upon whom the choice will fall? Is it not apparent that another from the ranks of the "plain people," though he be the hero of a hundred battles, is the man who will plant our standard on a well-fought field, all covered with the glories of victory, in November, 1868? He must be a bundle of doubts who can not now see the name of Gen. U. S. GRANT inscribed on the national banner. But ought this to be so? Why not? Is it safe to trust our standard to the hands of GRANT? Has he ever failed us? Is he anti-slavery? Was he not among the first of our military leaders to pronounce that slavery must be put out of the way before our national difficulties could be properly settled and safely adjusted? Is he in favor of equal rights? Has he not approved of both the constitutional amendment passed by the Thirty-ninth Congress and the reconstruction policy of the legislative department of the Government under which all of the rebel States will march to their appropriate places in the Union? Why don't he talk? Is talk of more value than action? and has he not been acting firmly, vigorously in the right direction ever since the issue was made up between the President and Congress? and did he not talk plain enough to JOHNSON in his letter on the cases of STANTON and SHERIDAN? Has he not talked plain enough in all his correspondence with the commanders of the five military districts in the rebel States! I do not fear GRANT on any of the great issues to which the Republican party is committed. If I did, it would be furthest from my purpose to favor his nomination, and I would urge every Republican to oppose it; for we can better stand defeat than a repetition of Johnsonian treachery. It is my firm conviction that the loyal people—a term GRANT says "means those who supported the Government during the great rebellion"—can safely intrust the standard of liberty, law and equal rights, to the hands of the man who so triumphantly led the armies of the Union. In addition to the foregoing considerations, I may say, we need a man at the head of the Executive Department of the Government, who will execute the law as it is framed by the legislative department, who will be in the true meaning of the term an Executive, and who will also take care that the nation's treasure is not wasted. We need a man for that place of prudence, firmness and economy. No one will question GRANT's title to these qualities. Other men, doubtless, can be found equal to him in these several respects, but the nation has not turned to them with that unanimity which is so apparent in his case, and this is a consideration not to be lost sight of in these perilous times.

Feelings of the Residents of Sitka—The Indians and the Transfer.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writing from Sitka, says:

> "A few words should be added as to the feelings of the Russian residents in regard to the sale of the territory to a foreign power. Unquestionably the residents favored a transfer to the United States in preference to any other government. They shared the feeling of the former Czar, NICHOLAS, who often flattered the American visitor to his court by saying that the Eastern Continent ought to be ruled by Russia, and the Western by the United States. Yet, the Russians at Sitka, like the Americans, are proud of their vast domain, and feel that the sale of Alaska is an unpleasant change of her past policy.
>
> "It could not be expected that the remote residents of this territory could look upon the expediency of the transfer with the same indifference felt by the European Russians. 'I cannot divest myself,' said the intelligent commander of the Russian troops, 'I cannot divest myself of the feeling, imaginative though it be, that I am transferred with the soil.' The reader well knows that there is something annoying, if not humiliating, to these residents—many of them natives—in the very act of surrendering the soil, even to a friendly and prosperous government. An air of depression pervaded the town on the day of the transfer. It was a creditable and natural impulse. Yet there was no feeling of disloyalty to Russia or of ill will toward the Americans. It disappeared with the passing ceremonies of the day.
>
> Neither the Americans nor the Russians saw fit to invite the "aboriginal element" to be present at the ceremonies. For one, I regretted the omission. How they regarded it I know not, but as the steamship *John L. Stephens* lay opposite the Indian portion of the town, the transit of the military could not fail to attract their notice. It is not a trait of the red man to manifest curiosity, but they were not disposed to permit the imposing ceremonies of this occasion to pass unobserved. They put off in their canoes, rounded the shipping and took a position in the harbor where they could have a distant and yet impressive view of the ceremonies. Years ago the conduct of American whalemen had made them inimical to our flag, but since the arrival of our ships-of-war in the harbor, two months ago, the four-fold price paid them by our people for venison and wild fowl had rendered them complacent. They were undetermined whether to rejoice at or regret the event. They silently watched the descending and the ascending flag, listened unmoved to the thunder of the artillery, and slowly paddled their skiffs to their own moorings.

Aid for the Poor in Arkansas—Order by Gen. Smith.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 19, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.—Pursuant to instructions from the Brevet Major-General commanding the Fourth Military District, the attention of County Courts is called to the provisions of Chapter 125, Gould's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas, for the support of the poor. The time has come when the necessity for the law is far more apparent than it was to its authors, yet, instead of a more vigorous application of it to meet the increased demand, it is, in most cases, very indifferently applied, and in some cases neglected altogether. The County Courts are required to make suitable provision forthwith under the statute, for the support of their poor, by the establishment of alms houses, and such other means as circumstances may suggest. All officials, civil and military, are directed to report any willful or undue neglect of this order, that a special inspection and investigation may be ordered in the case, or action taken therein accordingly.

By command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. SMITH, U. S. A.
SAMUEL M. MILLS,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

Damages Awarded a Massachusetts Man who Rejoiced at President Lincoln's Death and was Assaulted.

The Boston *Advertiser* gives a summary of a trial of some interest in the Superior Court of Norfolk County, Mass., on Thursday and Friday last. It was the case of PATRICK KENNEDY vs. HENRY RATHBUN, et al., viz.: Edward Cass, Stillman Grant, Allen Daft, N. H. Fales, Gardner Hemenway, John Felt, Charles Munroe, and Allen Keys, all of the town of Wrentham. The facts are as follows: At noon on the 19th of April, 1865, the day of President LINCOLN's funeral, the people of Wrentham assembled in church to pay their tribute of respect to his memory. After the services were over, in full view of the church there was seen an effigy hanging, upon which was inscribed the name of "ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the nigger worshipper." This effigy one PATRICK TRAVIS (who had put it up) was found lashing and beating in derision. The people were maddened and rushed after TRAVIS, who fled to the residence of a Mr. FISHER, from whose attic he was taken and afterward ridden on a rail for a considerable distance. While this was going on, a part of the mob went to the farm of Judge WILKINSON, where PATRICK KENNEDY, the plaintiff, was at work. He had been heard to say he was glad LINCOLN was dead, and upon questioning him he admitted the charge. He was taken from his work, carried to the crowd who had TRAVIS, and both were rode on the rail together by the people, some 200 in number, after which they were put in the town lock-up for safety, but were soon released.

The witnesses for the prosecution stated the facts in detail, by which it appeared that there were a large number engaged in the affray, among whom were many women, who flourished over the bodies of KENNEDY and TRAVIS whips of hazel and willow, which they complained made them smart. A negro, several testified, aided in the work, and called upon KENNEDY to give three cheers for the flag. The witnesses for the defence did not differ much about the main statements, the discrepancy being mainly as to the part each defendant took in the transactions, one or two contending that their presence and efforts were mainly for the purpose of protecting KENNEDY and TRAVIS from serious bodily harm and to rescue them as soon as possible from the mob who had them in their hands.

The case was ably argued, after which the Court briefly charged the jury, stating that the law clearly held that where parties were present in transactions of this nature, if they helped to swell the movement by action or word, they would be liable. There were different degrees of guilt. If parties were present trying to dissuade, that should be taken into the account. As to the damage, the defendant could recover for damage to his person, and for pain of body or distress of mind arising from the indignities heaped upon him. To a jury of twelve men the subject was now committed. The Court could not, from the delicate nature of the subject, indicate what the amount of the damage should be, but if the jury agreed upon any, it should be such a sum as in the united judgment of all they could stand by. After further caution to discriminate between the innocent and the guilty, the jury retired to make up their verdict. After being out five hours the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, discharging two of the defendants—Messrs. FELT and MUNROE—from any complicity in the affair, and assessing damages upon the other seven to the amount of $185. KENNEDY brings the action in his own behalf, TRAVIS not being in the case.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* thus disposes of a popular error: "If it requires 57 minutes for a telegram starting from London to make the circuit of the world and return to that point, then it will reach London exactly 57 minutes after it started, and on the same day. The idea of its beating time by 24 hours is absurd. It gains upon time in the first half of the circuit of the earth, by just as much as it moves more rapidly than the earth on its axis in the opposite direction, and it loses in just the same proportion in the last half of the circuit. If it starts in the other direction and moves with the earth, the process will be reversed; it will first lose time, and then gain the same amount, minus the actual time made in completing the entire circuit. Job was not great on lightning, but it is too bad to attach his splendid poetry to our credulities."

In Alleghany, Penn., on the afternoon of Christmas, while the family of JOHN OLIVER were seated at the table, a dispute arose between OLIVER, who is well advanced in years, and his son, during which OLIVER seized a fork and struck several blows at his son, one of which took effect in the right breast, the prongs of the fork penetrating the lung, and another in the fleshy part of the right shoulder. The injuries are not of a serious nature, although painful. OLIVER was arrested.

There has been much exitement in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, over the death, on the 21st inst., of a young man named WILLIAM BAWSHER, under circumstances that strongly indicate foul play. The feeling was so strong that a Coroner's inquest was ordered and a *post-mortem* examination made. Two sisters of the deceased, both young ladies have died under similar circumstances within the past year, and suspicions are entertained of their death by poison administered by some unknown person.

It is said that in the great wheat-growing counties of Central Illinois a very large breadth of land, more than that of last year, has been sown to wheat. Through the Counties of Macoupin, Greene, Madison, St. Clair and Clinton the show is said to be magnificent. Along the main trunk and branch of the Illinois Central Railroad the wheat also has a promising look. If nothing untoward happens a good yield may be expected, though, of course, it is premature to hazard even a prediction of results.

Excavations are in progress at Turner's Falls, Mass., for a flour and grist mill, and on the rocks twenty feet below the surface have been found the prints of a foot resembling that of a wolf, though larger than that made by a horse. Prints of small fishes are also found, with the eyes, fins, scales, &c., all perfectly visible. These, with other specimens, are taken from the banks of the Connecticut, on the Hill side, from a solid ledge of rocks.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* says that on the 18th inst. the mammoth lumbering establishment of the Peshtigo Company, 40 miles from Milwaukee, caught fire, and in about one hour nothing was left to mark the spot where a huge saw-mill stood. The loss is about $75,000. The Company have still two other mills, one water, nearly opposite the old one, and a large steam-mill at the mouth of the river, nearly finished.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says that the peanut crop of that section last year, including shipments as well as sales, amounted to 62,450 bushels. This year the crop is variously estimated at from 75,000 to 100,000 bushels—many think the latter figures are nearer the mark. It is estimated by the merchants that about 30,000 bushels of this year's crop have already been shipped.

The New-Orleans *Times* says that at no time within the past three years has the business of New-Orleans warranted the extravagant rents demanded, and that thousands of people who have gone there to embark in trade, with but limited capital, have been deterred from settling in that city, solely for that reason.

Hon. GEORGE T. BIGELOW has decided to accept the position of Actuary of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, made vacant by the decease of Hon. CHARLES G. LORING. The salary will be twice what he receives as Chief-Justice, and the office is for life.

During the year ending Sept. 30, the sales of liquors at the Massachusetts State agency, including commissions, amounted to $414,646 26. The profit to the Commissioner, after paying expenses, was $6,935 31. Forty-six towns in the State made no purchases at the agency.

Commander JAMES S. THORNTON has been detached from the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard and ordered to the command of the *Kearsarge*. He occupied the position as Executive Officer of this vessel in the fight with the *Alabama*, and acquitted himself with great credit.

A fatal accident from nitro-glycerine occurred at Guilford mining tunnel, Maine, a few days ago. Several holes had been charged, preparatory to blasting, when one of the charges suddenly and accidentally exploded and instantly killed a workman, name not given, but thought to be from New-York.

The annual address at the Convention of the American Dairymen's Convention in Utica, will be delivered by Prof. W. H. BREWER, of the Yale College Scientific School. His subject will be "Cattle Breeding in its Relations to Dairy Farming."

Rev. WM. SKELTON, D. D., of Buffalo, was presented with two hundred pieces of French china, comprising dinner, tea and dessert sets, and a well-filled purse, by members of his congregation on Christmas.

Major-Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER, who is the Superintendent of the works for the improvement of the harbor of Boston, was the recipient, on Christmas day, of a massive silver pitcher and goblets from his assistants and operatives in this undertaking.

Mr. PETER WOOLEY, who would have attained the one hundred and second year of his age in February next, died in the town of Clay, Onondaga County, on the 24th inst.

Mrs. WELD, the widow of the late Hon. STEPHEN WELD, died at West Roxbury, Mass., on the 21st inst., surviving her husband only eight days.

Mr. JOHN CLARK, of Northampton, Mass., has given $50,000 to the Massachusetts Institution for Deaf Mutes.

JESSE D. BRIGHT is ill, and has been unable to take his seat in the Kentucky Legislature thus far this session.

The Continental Hotel in Philadelphia caught fire on Saturday night, and narrowly escaped destruction.

The late WILLIAM LEWIS, of New-Haven bequeathed $10,000 to the Orphan Asylum of that City.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 28, 1867.

$21,000	U.S. 6s,5-20s.,R. '62	105	200	Quick. Min. Co.	21⅛
1,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s. C. '62	108⅝	50	do	22
20,000	do	108¼	100	Pacific Mail	110¼
12,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s C. '65	105⅞	100	do	110⅜
1,000	do	105⅞	500	do s60	110
1,000	U.S. 5-20s, C.,'67 New Issue	108⅜	450	do	110⅛
4,500	do	108⅜	200	do	110¼
50,000	do	108½	100	do 2d call	110⅝
15,000	do b3	108⅝	100	do b30	111
20,000	U.S. 5s. 10-40.C.	101⅜	12	do	111
500	do Small	104	100	Atlantic Mail	119¼
54,000	do	101⅞	50	do	119
1,000	U.S. 5-20s., C., '65, new iss.	108⅜	100	Wells Fargo Ex.	45⅞
12,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s,C. '64	105½	200	Adams Express	77⅛
700	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '67, New Issue	104⅛	10	do	77⅜
1,500	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 3d series	104⅜	170	do	77⅝
8,000	Tenn. St.6s.x.c.	63⅞	200	do	77¼
2,000	do	64	100	do 2d call	77⅛
12,000	Tenn. 6s. new	62	100	do	77⅝
10,000	do	62½	205	Mer. U. Ex	38
2,000	do	62⅝	50	do	38¼
5,000	do	62½	100	N. Y. Cen.	117¼
10,000	do	[illegible]	300	do	117⅜
5,000	do 2d call	[illegible]	100	do s60	117¼
5,000	do	[illegible]	100	do b10	117⅜
14,000	do	[illegible]	500	do 2d call	117¼
10,000	do s30	63	200	do	117½
1,000	N. Car 6s x-c	50½	700	Erie R.	72⅛
10,000	do 2d call	51	600	do	72¼
6,000	N.C. St. 6s. new.	50½	300	Reading R.	96⅞
5,000	N.Y. State Bounty Loan R.	105¼	200	do s30	96¼
22,000	Mo. St. 6s.	100	50	N. Y. & N. H. R.	130
10,000	do	99⅜	200	Harlem R. R. Pf.	112
1,000	Mo. 6s, H.& St. J. Issue	90	25	Mich. Cen. R.	107⅜
1,000	do	89	50	M. So. & N. I. R.	85⅜
2,000	Erie 4th M.	90⅜	600	Clev. & Pitts. R.	87¼
1,000	do	91	5	Chi. & N. W. R.	55
1,000	Alt. & T. H. In.	76	5	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	70
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	93	500	do	70⅝
8,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	96	1000	do	70⅞
2,000	C.&R. I.&P.R.7s	95½	300	do b30	70⅝
1,000	N.Y.& N.H.B..6s	96	2200	do	70⅞
71	Manhattan Bank	138	100	do b15	70⅞
20	Ocean Bank	106	200	do b10	70⅝
100	Canton Co b30	50⅜	200	do b3	70⅝
100	do b10	50½	200	Clev. & Tol.	98¼
400	do	50½	400	do b30	98¼
100	do b10	50⅝	150	Chic. & R. I	99¼
100	do 2d call	50⅝	45	do	99⅜
5	Del. & Hud. Ca.	148	200	do s30	99
50	do	147⅜	100	do s3	98⅞
800	Cum. Coal Pr	31½	200	do b30	99⅛
800	do 2d call.	31¼	200	do	99⅛
200	West. U. Tel	37½	300	do s30	99⅜
400	do	37⅞	100	do b30	99⅜
800	do	37¼	300	do	99
100	do b15	37⅝	50	do	99
500	do 2d call	36⅝	20	Chic. B. & Q. R.	137
100	do	36¾	1000	Mil. & St. Paul	46⅞
400	do	36⅝	600	Mil. & St.P.Pf	63⅞
800	do	36⅛	200	do b10	63½
100	Mariposa Prf.	13½	20	New-Jersey Cen. R	116
			500	P.,Ft.W.& C.	100
			30	do	100¼
			100	Ohio & Miss R.	28⅜
			250	do	28⅜
			1500	do	28⅛
			50	H. & St. J. R.	50
			5	H. & St. J. Pf.	68
			76	Del., L. & W. R.	112
			100	Am. Coal	49⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Tenn. 6s.new	63	180	Atlantic Mail	119
18,000	do	63¼	200	do	118⅞
5,000	do	63⅜	6	Adams Ex. Co.	78
14,000	do	63½	20	Amer. Ex	75⅜
15,000	N. C.S.6s. new	50⅜	100	Hud. Riv. R.	131⅝
5,000	Missouri St. 6s.	99⅜	100	do s60	131⅝
7,000	Mich. S. S. F. B.	96	200	N. Y. Cent	117¼
2,000	West. U. T.7s Bs.	80	7	Ill. Cen	132
1500	West. Union T.	36⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts	87
500	Quicksilver.	21½	300	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	70⅝
100	Mar. Pref	13½	200	Clev. & Tol.	98
14	Pacific Mail	110½	200	Chic. & R.I. R. s30	98½
100	do	110	700	do	98⅝
100	do	110⅛	300	M.& St. P. Pf	64
100	do	110½	500	Ohio & M. R.	28⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Cumberland Coal.	31½	800	Mil. & St. Paul.	47⅛
20	Amer. Ex	75½	300	do	47⅛
20	do	76	100	do b3	47⅜
200	Adams Ex. Co	77⅛	200	do	47⅜
100	do	77⅜	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	64⅜
100	do c	77¼	100	P., F.W. & Chi.	100⅛
800	Pac. Mail	110⅝	100	Ohio & Miss R.	28⅞
800	do	110⅝	300	Mch. S. & N. I. R.	85⅞
100	do b30	110⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	87⅛
300	West U. Tel.	37⅛	400	do c	87
100	U. S. Ex. Co	77⅜	500	do	87
100	Atlantic Mail	119⅛	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	99⅜
600	Erie R	72⅞	800	do	99⅛
200	do b15	72⅞	200	do s30	99⅛
100	do c	72⅞	300	do s30	99⅛
300	do	72½	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf	70⅝
1000	Reading R. b10	96⅜	300	do b3	70⅝

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

400	Canton Co.	50⅜	200	N. Y. Cen. R	117⅛
300	do b20	51	200	Hud. R. R.	131⅜
300	do b3	50¾	100	do	131⅜
800	do b30	50¾	500	Reading R. s15	96
100	do	50⅛	200	do	96⅛
200	do	50⅝	200	do c	96
100	do b30	50⅝	100	Mil. & St. P.	46⅞
100	do b10	50⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63⅞
100	Mer. U. Ex	38	100	O. & Miss. R. b10	28⅜
300	do	37⅞	200	Mich. S. & N. I. b10	85⅜
100	Quicksilver.	21	300	do b3	85⅜
100	At. Mail	119⅞	100	do c	85⅜
600	W. U. Tel	36⅞	300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	87
800	do	36⅞	200	do s10	87
400	do c	36⅞	400	do b3	87
400	do b3	36⅞	800	Clev. & Tol. ex div.	98
200	Pacific Mail	110⅝	400	C., R. I. & P.	98⅜
100	do b5	110¾	400	do c	98⅝
200	do	110⅞	200	Chic. & N.W.	57⅞
1200	Erie R.	72¼	200	C. & N. W. R. Pf.	70⅝
800	do b3	72⅝	800	do	70⅝
300	do b5	72⅝	100	do c	70⅝
600	do	72⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co.	50⅜	200	Erie R.	72⅜
600	do b30	50⅜	300	Harlem R. Pf	115
1200	do	50	200	Reading R	96⅛
800	Cum. Coal	31	200	do s10	96
100	Mer. U. Ex b10	39	200	Mil. & St. P.1 b3	47⅛
100	Pacific Mail	110⅜	400	M. S. & N. I	85⅜
400	do s30	110⅛	100	P., F. W. & C. ex-d. b3.	97⅜
200	West. U. Tel	36⅞	100	Clev. & Pitts	87⅛
200	do b30	37	100	Chic., R. I. & P.	98⅛
200	Atlantic Mail	118	300	Chic. & N. W. R.	57⅞
800	N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅞		Chic. & N.W.Pf. b3	70⅛
200	do	117⅛	100	U. S. Ex. Co.	78⅛
1800	do	117½			

MONDAY, Dec. 30—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 28, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$454,959
Decrease in Specie	2,496,140
Increase in other Legal Tenders	2,346,500
Increase in Deposits	1,080,608
Increase in Circulation	115,299

	Dec. 29, 1866.	Dec. 28, 1867.	Dec. 21, 1867.
National Cap'l.	$74,007,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital	9,262,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$83,270,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	259,354,761	244,620,312	244,165,353
Gold and Gold Notes	13,185,222	10,971,969	13,468,109
Other L. Tend'r	63,006,687	60,657,932	58,311,432
Deposits	200,811,290	178,713,191	177,632,583
Circulation	32,664,526	34,134,400	34,019,101
In Sub-Tres'y	97,352,206	104,249,546	102,233,596

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement, and also to the closing statement of 1866. The Banks owed:

	Dec. 21.	Dec. 28.	Dec. 29, 1866.
On deposits	$177,630,000	$178,713,000	$200,811,000
Circulation	34,020,000	34,134,400	32,664,500
Total	$211,650,000	$212,847,400	$233,475,500
25 per cent. would be	$52,912,000	$53,211,850	$58,368,875
They held: In Gold & Greenbacks	71,780,000	71,629,900	76,191,900
Excess	$18,868,000	$18,418,050	$17,833,025

The Banking movement for the closing week of the year affords reasonable ground to calculate upon an easy market for Money through the present week, and ample preparation for the Quarterly National Bank return of Monday morning next, Jan. 6. Wednesday will be New Year's Day. On Thursday, Jan. 2, unusually heavy disbursements will be made in Gold from the Treasury Office, a large portion of which will go into Bank. The amount of Currency Dividends—Bank, State, Railway, &c.—which will be paid out to private parties will also be large. As the Banks close on the business of the day following, Friday night, Jan. 2, so will their returns show to the Department at Washington, on Monday morning, (before the clearances of Monday are made,) Jan. 6.

Although the Money market worked easy through the week past, the bearish feeling on the Stock Exchange, on the Railways especially, manifested some confidence in a fall in prices, based, it was said on the street, upon the brief letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to a Boston banker, in which he expresses the belief that Congress will be found to act more in accordance with his views than with the earlier expression of the party that he terms "inflationists," (more properly the party opposed to the further arbitrary contraction of Greenbacks,) in the House of Representatives. He evidently writes, after his success in throwing over final action in the Senate on the House Bill, (favorably and unanimously reported by the Finance Committee,) until after the recess. But we believe he will find himself mistaken, on financial considerations alone, to say nothing of the further serious complication of the Southern question by the removal of Gen. POPE from the Georgia, Alabama and Florida Department, by order of the President on Saturday last. The whole Cabinet, with the exception of the Secretary of War *ad interim*, appear to be committed to this persistent opposition to the reestablishment of the Southern States, in their proper civil relations to the Government, and it is one of the many inconsistencies of Mr. MCCULLOCH, that while professing, as he did, in his last two annual reports, that the Governments and business of the Southern States must be restored as one of the necessities to the successful return to Specie payments, he counsels the President to delay or defeat the purposes of Congress to this end. At the same time he proposes, on his own account, to shape the measures of that body to the withdrawal of our Greenback Circulation, as a condition precedent to an early return to the Specie standard—though *how* or *when* he expects the National Banks, without the aid of this superior and popular Circulation, to resume, he has not yet told us.

It is seriously to be questioned whether the political affairs of ten of the eleven Southern States lately in rebellion are any nearer to a settlement than at the close of the War. So far as the President and the Cabinet counselors—including the Secretary of the Treasury—who indorse his hostility, first to the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and now to three-fourths of both Houses of the Fortieth Congress—are concerned, we believe they are not so near a satisfactory solution. That the business interests of these States are in a worse condition at present than in 1865, admits of no doubt. We cannot see, therefore, with what grace the Secretary makes his appeal to the Senate to postpone the Anti-Contraction bill of the House until some *new* financial policy—still looking to the withdrawal of the Greenback Circulation, and leaving a large discretion in the way of funding, refunding or exchanging the Public Debt in his own hands—can be inaugurated, nor can we believe that any personal or official influence of *his* will be suffered to distract the harmony of the two Houses of Congress on one of the two most vital questions that will enter into the next Presidential canvass. There are certainly several calamities to the country more to be dreaded in 1868 than the delay of Specie payments, and one of these might be, though we earnestly trust it will not be, the defeat of Gen. GRANT for the next Presidency by reason of a trade and financial revulsion on the eve of the election, brought about, if not purposely precipitated, by an Administration, for which his friends and the Republican majority in Congress ought to be no longer and in no sense responsible.

The general trade of the past week was dull. The Import entries unusually light, and the Exports of produce delayed by bad weather and the interposition of Wednesday's Holiday. The difference from the corresponding week last year, however, is not important. The Export of Specie was much larger. The City shopping-trade for the Holidays, is, we believe, about one-third short of last Christmas. The course of the Gold Exchange was unusually steady through the week. The larger outgo to Europe is owing first to the absence of large direct exports of Cotton, (and its low price,) from the South and the extra sums to be collected from the Treasury in payment of the 1847 and 1867 loan, and in the way of January Dividends. In regard to the former, Mr. VAN DYCK, the Assistant Treasurer, issued on Saturday the following official notice:

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.

In pursuance of instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that on and after 2d January, 1868, bonds of the loan of 1847 (act Jan. 28, 1847,) will be redeemed at this office on presentation of certificates. The latter must be assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and endorsed by the party to whom payment is required to be made. Where such assignments are executed in a representative or fiduciary capacity, the evidence of authority to make the assignment must accompany the certificates. Should that evidence be already filed with the Department, the date of its transmission, and the bureau in which it was lodged should be stated. Certificates presented should be listed in a schedule, in which the numbers, denominations, names of payees, and other data above required, should be set forth.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assist.-Treasurer.

This is the third prompt reimbursement, in *Gold*, of the principal of the Public Debt, since the general suspension of Specie payments and the establishment of Greenbacks as legal tender for all other payments than for Customs Duties and the Interest on and Principal of the Funded Debt of the United States, to which the Customs Revenues (made receivable exclusively in Gold,) are specifically pledged. The practice has never been departed from before or since the Act of February, 1862, and if Mr. BUTLER and Mr. PENDLETON will only possess their minds in peace, and are favored with continued life and public usefulness to the years 1881 and 1882, they will undoubtedly see the same strict and honorable faith observed thirteen or fourteen years hence in regard to the Principal of the Loans of 1861 and of 1862. And we believe that they will much sooner discover that the five-year option attached to the last named Loan in 5-20s, was not reserved to the Government, as a cloak to repudiation, or to be used as a menace to the Bondholders of this or any other class of the Gold bearing Public Debt that their coupons may be taxed, if a longer term and a lower rate of interest be not voluntarily accepted.

We repeat our table of the gold disbursements from the Treasury in January, about three-fourths of which will be paid at New York:

Principal of Loan of 1847–67	$6,670,000
Interest thereon	190,100
Interest on Loan of 1848–68	246,030
Interest on Loans of 1861–81	8,481,946
Interest on 5-20s of 1865–67	14,692,830
Interest on 5 ⅌ cents of 1871–74	675,550
Total	$30,956,456

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK

American Gold Coin	133½@134⅜@133⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108@108¼
Consolidated 5-20s	108¼@108⅝
Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s	104⅜@104⅜
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	101½@101⅞
New-York Central	117⅞@117⅜
New-York and Erie	74⅛@72⅜
Rock Island	99⅛@99¾@98½@99⅜
Michigan Southern	85⅛@85⅞
Hudson River	132@131⅜
Northwestern	58⅜@58
Fort Wayne and Chicago	99½@100@99½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	88⅛@87¾@88½@87⅛
Reading	96⅛96⅞@96⅛
Northwestern Preferred	70⅛@71¼@70⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅜@29¼@28½
Cleveland and Toledo	99⅜@98½
Pacific Mail	113⅛@108@112@108@110½
Western Union Telegraph	35½@38½@37
St. Paul Preferred	64½@65½@64¼

Most of the sales of Gold Saturday were at 133½@133⅝ ⅌ cent., the market weaker than on Friday, and the Cash Gold rather easier. The Export of Specie, of all descriptions, by the steamers of the day were $1,118,000, and for the week, $3,227,000. The Customs paid into the Treasury for the week amount to $1,080,000, and the Gold Interest paid out to $105,000. The Foreign Exchanges closed steady on the basis of 110⅛@110¼ for standard 60-day Bills on London. The Money market unusually steady for the closing days of the Old Year. The Banks show a further gain of $2,346,500 in Greenbacks, while losing $2,496,140 of their Gold and Gold Deposits by reason of the Export demand for Europe. The general Deposit line is $1,080,000 higher than on last Monday. The loans increase $454,000.

The Public Funds were active and higher than on Friday, and after the Stock Exchange dealings there was a large business done at one or two of the offices of the Wall-street dealers. The 5-20s of 1862 were done at 108⅛; for the 1867s, 108⅜ paid and subsequently bid; for the 1865s, May and November, 105⅝, and for the 10-40s, 101⅝ ⅌ cent. The State Bonds were in large demand for Tennessees and Missouris, the former advancing 1½ ⅌ cent., and the latter selling at 100 ⅌ cent., including the January coupon, due on Wednesday next and to be paid in cash, and 21 ⅌ cent. of arrearages, soon to be funded at the National Bank of Commerce. The Express Stocks were again weak, as compared with the best sales of Monday and Tuesday, and Western Telegraph lost part of the recent rapid advance. Cumberland and Canton were firm, and Pacific Mail active, and with fewer violent fluctuations than for some days before.

The Railways felt the break in the market reported late on Friday, and the bearish turn was followed with some pertinacity by the sellers of Rock Island, Erie and Pittsburgh. There was a large demand for Northwest preferred at 70⅛@¼@⅜ ⅌ cent, while the Common Stock was neglected. Rock Island was sold down to 98⅛ ⅌ cent., but subsequently recovered part of the decline; Ohio and Mississippi Stock about ¼ ⅌ cent. lower, and the St. Paul Stocks weaker than some days ago, especially on the Common, which had advanced rapidly from 44 to 49 ⅌ cent.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅝	101⅞	Missouris	99	99⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅛	108⅛	Northwest	57⅛	58
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	108⅜	N. West Pref	70⅝	70⅛
N. Y. Central	117⅛	117⅞	Rock Island	99⅜	98⅜
Erie	72⅞	72⅞	Fort Wayne	100	99⅛
Hudson	131⅝	131⅝	W. U. Telegraph	37⅜	37
Reading	96⅜	96⅛	St. Paul Pref	64⅛	64⅛
Mich. Southern	85⅝	85⅜	St. Paul Com	47⅛	47⅛
Ohio and Miss	28⅜	28⅜	Pacific Mail	110⅝	110⅛
Pittsburgh	87⅝	87⅛	American Gold	133⅝	133⅝
Tenn 6s. new	62	63⅝	Bills on London	110⅝	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. 1867	130	5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅜
6 ⅌ cent., 1868	130	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	108⅜
6 ⅌ cent., coup., 1868	134	5-20 reg., 1867	104⅛
6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	108⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	108⅜
500 & 1,000 1881	112⅛	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1871	120
5-20 reg., 1862	105	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874	105
5-20 cou. small	107	10-40 reg.	101⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	108⅜	10-40 500 & 1,000	101⅞
5-20 reg., 1864	104⅞	7 3-10 2d series	104⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	105⅜	7 3-10 3d series	104⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	104⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	105	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101¼
N. Y. B'y loan	108	Illinois War Loan	101¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1872	99⅜	Michigan 6 ⅌ c. 1873	93
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1873	99⅜	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	93
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1874	99⅜	Mich. 6 ⅌ c. 1883	93
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1875	99⅜	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex-c.	64⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1877	99⅜	Tennessee new bds	63⅜
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1878	99⅜	Tennessee 5s, new bds	57
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1871	91	Virginia 6s ex coup	46
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1874	92	Georgia 7s. new bonds	83
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1875	91	North Carolina 6s	65
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	North Carolina 6s, x.c.	50
Illinois reg., 1860	101	North Car. 6s. n. bds	[illegible]
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	Missouri 6s	99⅞
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	89
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is.	99⅜
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	133x	Bank of the Republ	110⅛
Manhattan	138	Nassau	105
Merchants'	112	Shoe and Leather	111
Phenix	104	Marine	140
National	108	Commonwealth	107⅛
State of New-York	105⅛	Park	137
Commerce	118	Central National	100
Ocean	103	Fourth National	101
American Exchange	113⅛	Ninth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	117⅛	Han.&St.J.land gr'nts.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	117⅛	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	95
Erie 1st M. Ex	100	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	102	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	90
Erie 7s. 3d. ind. 1883	97	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68.	90
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	90⅜	Gt. Western 1st M. '88.	80
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	87	Gt. Western 2d M. '93.	69
Buff.,N.Y.& Erie.1st'77	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M., ex.	100
Hud.R.7s.2dM.S.F.'85	101⅛	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	95½
Harlem 1st M.,1863-'72	100⅝	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102
Harlem Con. Mge&S.F.	111	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch 1st M.	105⅜
Harlem 3d Mge., 1868	109	Cleve. & P. 4th M	75
Mich.Cen.n.1stM.8s,'82	109⅛	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1stM.	103
Chi.B.& Q.8p.c.1st M	111	Chi. & Alton Inc.	91
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	88
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	97	Peninsula R.R. bonds	77
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F.7p.c.	95⅜	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	88
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	118	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	78
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81⅛	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	89
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	76	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	88
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	98	N Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	82		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $928,278 77; total payments, $1,573,255 02; total balance, $104,249,546 63; the receipts include for Customs, $231,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $310,000.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,458,493, against the total entries of $2,426,194 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2,607,233 against $3,234,610 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $3,277,077, against $1,072,190 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,080,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 19,549 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week 3,162.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1867, the beginning of the current calendar year, are officially (to Dec. 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$20,852,386	September	$20,681,540
February	25,494,290	October	18,075,697
March	21,367,107	November	15,689,688
April	25,361,563	Dec. 7	2,187,172
May	21,475,525	Dec. 14	4,598,351
June	20,478,305	Dec. 21	2,117,077
July	23,030,260	Dec. 28	2,458,493
August	23,732,000		
Total since Jan. 1			$247,600,264
Against same date 1866			298,317,850
Decrease since Jan. 1			$46,217,586

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reexported, since Jan. 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to Dec. 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

January	$13,448,647	September	$12,002,449
February	15,452,506	October	17,481,221
March	20,475,226	November	20,675,515
April	17,863,596	Dec. 4	3,957,208
May	12,303,545	Dec. 11	4,628,013
June	15,108,120	Dec. 18	3,249,119
July	14,068,661	Dec. 25	2,607,233
August	12,857,353		
Total since Jan. 1			$187,173,602
Against same date, 1866			188,828,520
Decrease since Jan. 1			$1,654,918
Gold. Dec. 28. 1867			133⅜ ⅌ cent.
Gold. Dec. 29. 1866			133⅜ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York have been as follows since Jan 1:

January	$2,725,762	Sept.	2,201,959
February	2,124,161	October	1,182,021
March	1,891,141	November	1,733,261
April	2,261,283	Dec. 7	327,575
May	9,043,154	Dec. 14	1,706,420
June	6,724,272	Dec. 21	1,584,206
July	15,519,894	Dec. 28	3,277,077
August	$1,714,596		
Total since Jan. 1			$51,841,678
Against same date 1866			62,498,615
Decrease since Jan. 1			$10,656,337

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1 are as follows:

January	$2,482,309	August	$3,963,650
February	1,739,898	September	2,615,950
March	1,913,973	October	1,847,106
April	3,162,283	November	1,038,058
May	1,194,879	Dec. 2	323,619
June	2,782,316	Dec. 9	671,447
July	2,679,712	Dec. 21	1,191,856
Total since Jan. 1			27,677,556
Against same date 1866			42,110,796
Decrease since Jan. 1			$14,433,240

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$9,520,384	January	$7,485,945
February	11,452,204	February	521,832
March	12,198,089	March	2,830,536
April	9,511,074	April	247,628
May	9,534,697	May	16,308,316
June	8,640,153	June	1,237,082
July	9,794,404	July	11,356,370
August	12,903,740	August	621,065
September	11,967,825	September	2,716,959
October	9,082,986	October	187,357
November	7,304,834	November	16,969,514
Dec. 7	1,595,000	Dec. 7	831,000
Dec. 14	1,111,000	Dec. 14	238,000
Dec. 21	1,217,000	Dec. 21	217,000
Dec. 28	1,080,000	Dec. 28	105,000
Total	$116,513,470	Total	$61,323,595
To date, 1866	129,961,017	To date, 1866	48,429,171

We have received from the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, the returns of the Foreign Trade of the United States for the month of September—the third month of the present fiscal year—from which we compile the following summary:

IMPORTS—Foreign Goods, Gold value		$30,534,048
Foreign Gold and Silver		1,175,831
Total Imported in September		$31,709,879
EXPORTS—Domestic Produce, Currency value		$20,666,066
Foreign Goods reexported, Gold value		1,351,209
Gold and Silver—American	$3,468,334	
Gold and Silver—Foreign	877,668—	4,346,002
Total Exported in September		$26,363,277

Adding the above to the two months heretofore published, we have as the results of the trade of the first quarter of the current fiscal year the following figures:

	July.	August.	September.
Imports—All gold	$34,237,627	$34,307,844	$31,709,879
Exports—Produce	$26,688,165	$22,269,282	$20,666,066
Gold & silver	16,868,466	9,464,477	4,346,002
For. goods	991,743	1,189,541	1,351,209
Total exports	$44,548,314	$26,923,300	$26,363,277

Total imports of quarter		$100,255,350
Exports, all classes	$97,834,991	
Loss to reduce produce to gold	19,320,000—	78,514,991
Difference against United States in gold		$28,259,641

The Imports were classed as follows:

Dutiable merchandise		$92,533,156
Merchandise free of duty		4,150,364
Gold and silver free of duty		3,572,830
Total		$100,255,350
Dutiable goods, as above		$92,533,156
In bond, July 1	$45,070,180	
In bond, Oct. 1	41,062,273—	4,007,907
Total dutiable, marketed		$96,541,063
Customs in gold collected thereon		48,081,907
Equal to 50 ⅌ cent. on foreign gold valuation.		

We understand that the Directors of the Illinois Central Company have already passed a resolution that a Scrip Dividend be paid on the Stock, equal to Eight ⅌ cent., subject to the approval of the annual meeting of the Stockholders on the first of May.

The Grocers' National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of Five ⅌ cent., the Continental National Four ⅌ cent., and New-York Exchange National Six ⅌ cent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO BROKERS.—Wanted a position as bookkeeper or cashier by a young man thoroughly posted in the gold and stock business; the best of reference given. Address W. L. J., Box No. 1,954 Post-office.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	13	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	7,075	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	275	Pork, bbls	1,368
Cornmeal, bags	2,189	Cut Meats, pkgs	743
Wheat, bushels	190	Lard, pkgs	1,967
Corn, bushels	25,389	Beef, tcs. and bbls	385
Rye, bushels	406	Whisky, bbls	850
Oats, bushels	2,080	Petroleum, bbls	3,959

ASHES—have been quiet to-day at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for Pearls ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock 558 bbls., including 446 bbls. Pots and 112 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Desirable lots of Rio have attracted more attention at full prices; other kinds have been in limited request. We quote: Java at 25c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15¾c.@16¾c.; Rio, 11½c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market has been more active and decidedly strong and buoyant to-day. The demand has been mainly for export. Holders have not been as willing to sell at the ruling figures as they were earlier in the week. Higher prices are looked for. The available supply of Cotton in the open market is quite moderate. The aggregate sales of the day have been 3,803 bales, including 3,094 bales to shippers, 414 bales to spinners and 295 bales to speculators. The week's receipts of Cotton at this port have been 19,999 bales; sales and resales here 12,700 bales; exports, 9,860 bales; estimated stock at the close, 52,500 bales. The week's business in this market Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA sum up thus: "Our market for the week has been dull and declining, but closes steady at ⅛c. ⅌ lb. advance over the lowest prices of the week. The sales have been 12,699 bales, including 2,852 bales to spinners, 8,579 to exporters, and 1,268 to speculators. Middling Cottons are not abundant on our market, and have brought full quotations, while mixed grades have been more freely offered and have sold at irregular prices. As the situation at the South becomes better understood, and it is known that the utter demoralization and bankruptcy there will prevent the raising next season of anything like an average crop of Cotton, there is shown a more general disposition among holders of Cotton to withdraw from the market, in the belief that the lowest point has been reached and prices must improve. The manufacturing interest is, however, so much depressed that spinners as yet show no wish to increase their stock of Cotton, and although there is an increased amount of speculative feeling, there is no general movement that shows an immediate advance in prices. The action of the Senate in postponing action on the repeal of the tax on Cotton is not favorably received. It is now so near the time that planters must make arrangements for any planting they may do next season, that this question of the tax should be settled promptly. There would seem little to be gained to the revenue of the country, by continuing a tax that must almost entirely prevent the growing of Cotton on which a revenue can be raised. The receipts at all ports for this week show about 98,000 bales, against 78,000 bales for the corresponding week of last season. The total receipts since 1st September, are 851,000 bales, against 719,500 bales for same time last season. Freights to Liverpool by steam, ¼d.; by sail, 5-16d. to ⅜d. The Dry Goods market shows no improvement."

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	14	14⅛	14¼@14⅜
Good Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14¾@15
Low Middling	15	15¼	15½@16
Middling	15¼	15⅝	16¼@17
Good Middling	17	17½	17¾@18

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	19,999
Receipts last week	16,720
Receipts preceding week	21,248
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	210,349
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	666,322
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	3,114
Exports since Sept. 1	125,784
Exports since Jan. 1	435,120
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	52,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	752,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	364,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	290,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather more freely offered, and has been in moderate demand, partly for export, since our last, at, in the instance of the low grades, a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,650 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 25@$9 15; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 25@$9 90; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10@$10 65; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 60@$10 60 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 25@$9 15
Extra State	9 25@10 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 30@14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 60@10 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 65@14 75
Extra Genesee	10 70@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 50@15 75

Southern Flour has been more active but less firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,750 bbls., at $9 75@$15 50 for common to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $7 50@$9 50 for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in better demand at $6 20 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $5 90@$6 12 for Western, and $6 37½@$6 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,450 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 240 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 75 ⅌ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in limited request and heavy at $4 25@$4 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—A more active inquiry prevailed for Wheat to-day, and desirable lots, especially of Spring, were quoted a shade firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels, including White Michigan at $3 15@$3 25; No. 2 Spring at $2 28@$2 30; Amber State on private terms; Amber Jersey at $2 67; Red do. at $2 50@$2 55; White Southern at $2 75; Amber Southern $2 65, and New White California at $3 10 ⅌ bushel. Corn has declined slightly, on more liberal offerings, and a very moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,000 bushels, at $1 38@$1 40 for old Mixed Western in store and delivered; $1 34@$1 37 for new do.; $1 36 for White Western; $1 37 for Yellow Western; $1 30@$1 32 for Yellow Jersey ⅌ bushel. Rye has been inactive to-day. Small lots of State brought $1 78 ⅌ bushel. Barley has been dull to-day; 2,000 bushels State sold at $1 85, from depot. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats have been quiet and rather heavy. Sales have been reported of 38,000 bushels Western, at 84c., in store, and 86c.@86½c. afloat, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in light supply and fair request, at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw at 70c.@78½c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 105,460 hides and 150 bales do.; sales 43,836 hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 10,100 Buenos Ayres, 23@25 lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 7,400 Buenos Ayres, Kips, part to arrive, 9@11 lbs., 22c., gold, usual selection; 2,200 Corrientes, 23 lbs., private terms; 500 Montevideo, 22½ lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 11,500 Rio Grande, to arrive, 20½@21 lbs., part 18¾c., gold, usual selection; 1,500 do., Kips, to arrive, 10 lbs., 22 c., gold, usual selection; 400 California, 22 lbs., private terms; 1,305 San Juan, 20@21 lbs., part 15c., gold, rejecting water damaged; 1,000 Matamoras, 23 lbs., private terms; 2,300 do, dry salted, 32@33 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Texas, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,000 do. Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 2,236 Wet Salted Rio Grande, 40@45 lbs., part 11c., gold, usual selection; 1,000 Wet Salted Texas, 60 lbs., private terms; 500 Slaughter Ox, 60 lbs., private terms. Stock in importers' hands, 168,200 Dry Hides, (same time in 1866, 21,500,) 4,000 Wet Salted do., and 250 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 130,000 Buenos Ayres, &c., 13,000 Montevideo, &c., 8,000 Orinoco, 3,700 Porto Cabello and Laguayra, 1,500 California, 6,000 Aspinwall and San Juan, 1,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 5,000 Texas and New-Orleans, 250 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, and 4,000 Wet Salted Rio Plate and Rio Grande.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand to-day, including American at 20c.@65c. for new and older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 45c.@65c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 25c.@40c.; good to prime, 45c.@56c.; choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Eastern, common to fair, 30c.@45c.; prime to choice, 50c.@60c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 20c.@50c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 50c.@60c.; Bavarians, 50c.@65c.; Belgians, 45c.@50c., ⅌ lb.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the past week, Messrs. HULL & Co. notice thus: "Hemlock Sole remains about as last quoted. During the latter part of the week there have been several large transactions to dealers, but principally in undesirable grades, and the market closes with but little activity. Prices are off—we lower our quotations 1c.@1½c. ⅌ lb. Receipts from the tanneries foot up about 29,000 sides—leaving the stock somewhat reduced, but still large. Oak Sole remains inactive. Rough is dull, with comparatively low stock. We quote Sole: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 40c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 38c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ⅌ lb."

MOLASSES—Has been in very moderate demand and generally depressed, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 30c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@51c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@90c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet since our last, including Spirits Turpentine at 49½c.@52½c. ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $3 75@$3 80; Resin at $2 75@$6 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 37½@$3 25; Pitch, $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull, but steady, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@82½c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@72½c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 05 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand at 10c.@10½c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 44c.@44½c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been heavy and drooping to-day; demand very light. Sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $20 87@$20 95, closing at $20 90, regular way; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess; $17 87@$18 37 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. for forward delivery, including New Mess, seller, at $21 87, and March, seller, at $22 50 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request at 12c.@13c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales 162 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet to-day, but held firmly. Lard is in less demand at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 612 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13c., and small lots of fancy at 13½c.@13¾c. ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand at 8½c.@9½c. for City, and 8c.@8½c. for country, ⅌ lb., the outside prices in each instance for extra heavy. Beef is in less request at $12@$18 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 265 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull to-day including Prime Mess at $29@$34, and India Mess at $34@$38 50, ⅌ tce.; sales 65 tcs. Beef Hams rule quiet at from $29@$32 for poor to choice; sales 175 bbls. Butter is in moderate request at 38c.@48c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese is quiet at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	44 @48
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	42 @45
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	40 @43
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @43
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @40
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @40
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	44 @48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	40 @43
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb.	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ⅌ lb.	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb.	8 @11

SUGARS—Have been dull to-day; prices have not varied materially. Sales have been reported since our last of 241 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13c., and 517 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@14c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at 14c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 56,000 lbs. Tallow at 10½@11c.; 84,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@12½c.; 36,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very quiet at irregular prices.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 450 bales Cotton at 5-16d. by sail, and ¼d. by steamer, ⅌ lb., and 50 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 35s. ⅌ ton. For London, by steamer, 100 tierces Beef at 9s. ⅌ tierce, and 10 tons Tallow at 50s., ⅌ ton. For Glasgow, 30,000 bushels Corn at 4½d. ⅌ bushel. For Antwerp, 100 bales Cotton at 1c. ⅌ lb.; 200 pkgs. Lard at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton; Tobacco, 35s. ⅌ hhd. For a continental port, direct, a Bremen ship, on private terms. Also a vessel hence *via* Philadelphia with 1,800 bbls. Oil on private terms.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
Will sell by auction on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30,
at 7½ o'clock, at the "Leeds Art Galleries",
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.
CHOICE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS
by favorite American and European Artists.
They will be on exhibition free,
DAY AND EVENING,
on and after Thursday, 26th inst., as above, with catalogues.
FULL PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.
ALSO,
A miscellaneous collection to close invoices.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
PUBLISHERS' SALE OF BOOKS,
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, MONDAY, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and very elegant invoice of standard illustrated and illuminated books, suitable for libraries and presentation, as follows, viz.: Finden's Royal Gallery British Art; Hogarth's Works, complete; Irving's, Dickens', Milton's and Scott's, Buffon's, Shakespeare's, Bulwer's, Marryat's, Cowper's, Tennyson's, Lamb's, Goldsmith's, Thackeray's, Audubon's, Macaulay's, Cooper's, &c.; also the works of various authors, illustrated by Gustave Doré, together with a large and varied assortment of juveniles, most of which are London editions, elegantly bound in full turkey and gilt.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following real estate, belonging to the estate of John George Gottsberger, deceased:
House and lot No. 4 City Hall-place, extending to and being No. 16 Centre-st.; 25 feet 2 inches on City Hall-place, and 24 feet 2 inches on Centre-st.
Also, the lot of land, with buildings thereon, No. 13 Mulberry-st., near Chatham-st., being 25 feet front and rear by 102 feet deep, with the lot adjoining the above and in the rear of No. 15 of said street, being 25 feet by 21 feet.
JAMES VAN NORDEN,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER,
Executors.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,
Book Trade Sale Rooms, and Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, at 7½ o'clock.
SPECIAL SALE OF HOLIDAY BOOKS.
Illustrated and standard works, poetry, annuals, gift books, photograph albums, bibles, juvenile books in great variety, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and books on view.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
WINES, BRANDIES, CHAMPAGNES;
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock, at salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine assortment of imported liquors, consisting of fine lines of Sherry, Port Wine, E. I. Madeira, fine old Bourbon Whisky, old Rye Whisky, cases Martel Brandy, Hennesy and Renault Brandy, fine old Claret, Bourbon, Heidseick Champagne, &c., &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY (Monday,) Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
1,400 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons, landing.
1,000 pkgs. Malaga Raisins, stained.
30 cases Raisins, fancy cartons and baskets.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.:
MONDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 30, AT 4 O'CLOCK, ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD BOOKS, comprising English and American Publications, many of them superbly illustrated and expensively bound; fine Standard Works; Juvenile Books; choice Miscellaneous Literature; also, French Medallions; a new PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERA and Apparatus; a few Fine PICTURES, &c.
Catalogues are ready and the articles on view.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHILPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST., will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 31, 1867, at their office, at 12 o'clock M.:
Seventeen quarter casks superior Sherry wine.
Thirteen quarter casks superior Madeira wine.
Now in the bonded warehouse No. 2 Bridge-st. Samples and catalogues at office of the auctioneers. Terms cash.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS,
No. 11 Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
CLOSING OUT SALE FOR 1867.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 724 Broadway, the largest and most varied assortment of both substantial and fancy goods, suitable for the season; also, parlor suites, bedroom do., carpets, mirrors, curtains, two pianos, silver and plated ware, rich bronzes, parians, oil-paintings, engravings, tea and coffee sets, &c., &c.; all of which must be closed out at this sale.

BYLANDT & WALDRON, Auctioneers—Salesrooms No. 646 Broadway.
WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 7½ o'clock, a private collection of ancient and modern oil paintings, including works by the following named artists: Jean Decamps, Charles Hoguet, Guilbenian, Eggers, Musin, Deshayes, Verivee, Grashof, Stevens, Fernandez, Brugner, Michael Zorg, Bewggrone, Breenberg, Schatcken, Zuckaselli, Cleanwork, and others of equal merit.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.
SELLS THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK, at No. 159 5th-av., by catalogue, the entire stock of the late importation of H. Pinchon, comprising 500 lots of fine jewelry and other fancy goods for holiday presents, in lots to suit families, dealers and others; also all other goods, show-cases, store fixtures, iron safe, &c., with a great variety of other goods. Catalogues at sale, where goods can be seen.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or will do chamberwork and family sewing, or the general housework of a small family, by a very efficient and most responsible English girl of Protestant principles; is thoroughly capable in either capacity, and a neat and most valuable servant; Brooklyn reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as seamstress; will assist with chamberwork or in the care of children, if required; dresses ladies' hair, and does all kinds of family sewing; no objection to go in the country. Inquire at No. 234 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., for two days. City reference given.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number of excellent servants, Protestant cooks and others, chambermaids, waitresses, Protestant nurses and seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, &c., City and country, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CAPABLE girl, to do cooking or as general servant; will be found neat, willing and respectful; a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or a few miles in the country; does up linens in style, fluting and finery; or as thorough chambermaid and to do fine washing; is fully competent. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; can cook all kinds of meats, soups, pastry, jellies, creams, in French and English style; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, WILLING GIRL A situation as general houseworker; is willing to make herself generally useful; can wash and iron nicely; good City reference. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, understanding all kinds of family sewing, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-machine, to go out by the day, week or month. No objections to the country. Address SEAMSTRESS, No. 210 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st., in basement; no objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a first-class hairdresser; has the best of City reference. Call on Monday at No. 427 14th-st., near 1st-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as child's nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; two years in last place; City or country. Apply at No. 336 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and is a good washer and ironer; or would go as laundress; City or country; good references. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework, or would care children and do plain sewing; good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 Elizabeth-st., rear, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT French girl as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, hair dressing, &c.; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR SERVANT, A situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good bread baker and beautiful laundress; has good City reference. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MEAT AND pastry cook, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; best of reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

AT NO. 117 WAVERLEY-PLACE, (AT her present employer's,) a healthy woman as wet nurse, with fresh breast of milk.

COPYING.—LEGAL DOCUMENTS, AND ALL kinds of papers copied at four cents per folio. Address H. M., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged man a situation as coachman and groom; has had long experience in England and this country in the care and management of horses and carriages; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN'S situation by a young man fully conversant with all the duties of a coachman, with A No. 1 reference; will be found willing and obliging; has no objection to go to the country. Address for two days T. W., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; also is a good vegetable gardener, and understands taking care of a gentleman's place; has the best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man who has the best of City recommendations as to character and capability. Call or address COACHMAN, private stable, No. 47 West 30th-st. near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN a situation as waiter in a private family; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended from his last place. Any communications left at No. 5 East 28th-st. will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN (single man) who has had long experience in the City; best of reference. Can be seen at the saddlery-store No. 744 Broadway, or address a note to the above place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, OR groom and valet, by a respectable Protestant young man, just arrived; perfectly understands his business, which his discharges will testify; good City reference. Address R. MILLER, No. 149 Franklin-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT man as coachman; thoroughly conversant with his business; can clip and singe; the best of City and country reference. Address J. C., Box 196 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A respectable Englishman; understands his business perfectly; has good City reference. Address for two days A. B. C., No. 40 West 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is a good driver, and is willing to make himself useful if required. Address M. L., Box No. 2.0 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAM, hostler, or on a farm; experienced in all; first-class recommendations; country preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

1,000 AGENTS WANTED TO SELL Appleton's Popular Edition of Dickens' Works, to be completed in 17 vols. Price $4 50. Printed on fine white paper, clear type, and pronounced by the Press a marvel of cheapness.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
443 and 445 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT IS offered to book-keepers and cashiers of manufacturing and other establishments employing a number of men, to increase their incomes without interfering with their regular duties. Address, with references, stating real name and where employed, M. P., Box No. 98 Post-office.

TO ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN.—A person competent to the duties of foreman in a first-class office may hear of a situation, with good salary, by applying at the office of Messrs. JAS. WARREN & SONS, No. 68 Front-st., Monday, Dec. 30, from 12 to 4 P. M. Must be a good and rapid detail draughtsman.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 15 TO 18 years of age; a good writer, quick and correct at figures, and residing with his parents; best reference required. Address, in own handwriting, JAMES, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

$10 A DAY MADE BY ANY ONE WITH my Patent Stencil Tools. I prepay samples free. Beware of infringers. My circular will explain. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES.—LADIES desiring a pleasant and profitable employment should learn to color photographs. Lessons given in oil and water-color at No. 43 5th-av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY, 16 YEARS of age, who resides in the City with his parents. Apply before 10 o'clock A. M. to the New-York Family Flour Company, No. 1 Barclay-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—A PARTY HAVING THIS sum to invest in a safe and lucrative cash business is offered a rare chance. The enterprise is very profitable, the trade being good all the year round. Transactions made entirely for cash. Address, giving real name, G. R., Box No. 107 *Times* Office. Communications confidential.

VALUABLE BREWERY AND MALT-HOUSE, in Philadelphia, for sale. Brewing capacity, 20,000 to 30,000 barrels; malting capacity, 20,000 bushels. Every convenience and the latest improvements for carrying on the business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.—A DESIRABLE business property in Chambers-st., near Greenwich, for sale; the three-story and attic brick building No. 156 Chambers-st.; lot 23.8x75 feet. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE, or City, County and State rights—Wm. McFarland's Blind Slat Tenons. Address WM. McFARLAND, No. 519 West 24th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF the old established fancy store No. 341 4th-av., on the purchaser's own terms; must be disposed of this month.

$1,500.—PARTNER WANTED TO take an interest in a good paying business. Address B., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of GARRISON & ALLEN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts will be settled by WM. R. GARRISON, who is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON,
By his attorney, C. K. Garrison.
FRANKLIN ALLEN.
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

CLOTHING.

CHEAP OVERCOATS.
Two cases light blue overcoats,
LARGE CAPES.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.,
No. 109 Wall-st.

MACHINERY.

STEAMSHIP FOR SALE.—THE SIDE-wheel steamship MEXICO, with all her furnishings as she came from sea; beam-engine, built by Morgan Iron Works, 56-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke; price, $10,000. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION, by A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.:

West 47th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., brown-stone	$25,000
West 33d-st., brown-stone	30,000
Lexington-av., brown-stone	18,500
East 62d-st., brown-stone	11,000
East 78th-st., brick	7,500
West 124th-st., brick	12,000

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND ELEGANT HOUSE with double size lot and excellent large stable, near Delmonico's. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, WITH GROUNDS, at Eltingville, Staten Island; lot 75x200 feet, opening on two avenues; near depot and sea shore; school and church in the immediate neighborhood; about one hour from New-York; as convenient and far more pleasant than a City residence; immediate possession; price $4,000; one-half on mortgage, if desired. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

MODEL FARMS NEAR RAHWAY, N. J.—Valuable improved farms, some as low as $100 per acre, and many of them within one hour and thirty minutes of New-York City. Houses and lots in Rahway, Elizabeth, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, for sale, and a small number to let. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in New-York or vicinity, or merchandise, a valuable farm near Long Branch. Call on or address GEO. LOWE, No. 154 Front-st., New-York.

WESTERN LANDS IN MICHIGAN, ILLINOIS or Iowa wanted in exchange for improved City property; a large farm preferred.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—NOS. 666 AND 668 LEXINGTON-AV., two beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—A NEW AND first-class house with all the modern improvements, gas, water and heater, in a most delightful location, north side of Van Vorst-square. Rent $2,000; possession immediately. Address C. H. M., Box No. 61 Post-office, Jersey City.

TO LET—IN HARLEM, A NEW THREE-STORY high-stoop brick and frame house, south side of 106th-st., 70 feet east of 3d-av.; has all the modern improvements; French roof. Inquire of PANGBURN & ADAMS, No. 117 Broadway.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE STORES, LOFTS and offices, newly finished, on Canal-st., near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel. Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENDIDLY lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FAMILY CAN BE ELEGANTLY ACCOMMODATED with four rooms, including parlor, with private table, on 5th-av., near 31st-st., at $300 per week; references exchanged. Address, one week, FIFTH-AVENUE, Box No. 1,589 Post-office.

BOARD.—EXCELLENT BOARD AND washing for $3 25, at the Woman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., one door above Canal. All females of good character are admitted. Board paid weekly in advance. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES BOARD where instructions in music and use of instruments will be an equivalent; unexceptionable references. Address Miss R. R., care of S. T. Gordon, 706 Broadway.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let without board to gentlemen on reasonable terms. No. 120 Charles-st., near Hudson, next street above West 10th-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, THREE rooms on the third floor; rent, $13; suitable for a gentleman and wife; reference required. Apply at No. 117 West 18th-st.

BOARDING—NEAR THE COOPER INSTITUTE. —A widow lady will let large and small rooms, with good board, at moderate charges, at No. 73 7th-st.

SECOND STORY (FRONT) PARLOR AND bedroom; also, single rooms to let at No. 15 University-place; references required and given.

TO LET—SEVERAL GENTEEL AND COMFORTABLE apartments, at Nos. 176 and 178 East 34th-st., near 2d-av.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at No. 62 West 4th-st., Washington-square.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TENANT-HOUSE WANTED IN EXCHANGE for a 40-acre country seat at Jamaica, worth $15,000; some cash will also be paid.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS. —MIRANDA GLOVER, Plaintiff, against EDWARD H. GLOVER, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 365 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, State of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated Nov. 29, 1867.
AUGUSTUS H. SIDELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, Brooklyn, on the 29th day of November, 1867.
AUGUSTUS H. SIDELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THIS IS to notify all whom it may concern, that by an act passed before J. BENDERNAGLE, a Notary Public for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, on the (17th) seventeenth of December, 1867, we have revoked the power of attorney given by us to GEORGE W. READ, of the City and State of New-York, and he is no longer authorized to act for us.
READ & HUNT, New-Orleans, La.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES, &C., FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CHAMPAGNES—Association Vinicole, Jaunay, Napoleon's Cabinet, Cliquot, Mumms, Roeder. SHERRIES, PORTS and MADEIRAS of the highest grades. Old GLENLIVET and ISLAY WHISKYS, &c., &c.
Native Wines, SPARKLING, of exquisite perfume and flavor—Pleasant Valley, Bottler's Cincinnati, Urbana, CABINET, Still, Paragon, Nonpariel—wines that took prizes in the Paris Exposition. Also, the only Native Cigars that took the prize at the Paris Exposition —THE CENTURY. All the above for sale by
FRED S. COZZENS,
No. 73 Warren-st.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
FALL STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,
Have on hand a large and select Stock of
NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,
which they are offering at Importers' and Manufacturers' prices.
Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades.
CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
We manufacture and sell in suites or single pieces all kinds of
FURNITURE,
cheaper than any other house. Also,
MATTRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, SELF-ROCKING AND CRADLES of all kinds, SOFA and SECRETARY BEDSTEADS.
Call and save money.
G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
Second furniture-store from either corner.
Note the number.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 30, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
CROWN DIAMONDS. Characters by Miss C. Richings, Mrs. E. Seguin, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. H. Peaks, Mr. D. B. Wylie.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MARIE ANTOINETTE. Mme. Adelaide Ristori as Marie Antoinette.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OLIVER TWIST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Geo. Holland, G. F. Browne, C. H. Rockwell, A. W. Young, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Mary Scott, Miss Mary Barrett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARY STUART. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
LUKE FIELDING. Principal characters by J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS—"Nicholas Nickleby" and "Boots at the Holly-Tree Inn."

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
LITTLE DEW-DROP, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
"THE PILGRIM." SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches from Italy report that there is much political agitation in Northern and Southern Italy; in Naples and in the cities of Piedmont the excitement is dangerous, and fears are entertained that it may culminate in risings against the Government.

The Papal Government offer to pay the interest on those Italian bonds which represent the old debt of the Pontifical States annexed to the Kingdom of Italy. The Italian Parliament, by a decisive vote, recently refused to pay the coupons on these bonds.

London dispatches set forth that the Fenians seem to be unusually active all over the country. Friday night, about midnight, a large body of men, with blackened faces, stormed the Martello Tower, near Cork. A man was arrested in London, Friday evening, on the charge of having fired the fuse which caused the recent terrible explosion at Clerkenwell.

The London *Observer* says no new or extraordinary powers will be asked of Parliament by the Government for the repression of Fenian disturbances.

A number of eminent Russian statesmen and diplomats have met in St. Petersburgh, and are holding a conference on the Eastern question.

GENERAL.

Gen. Grant issued, Saturday, by direction of the President, an order making several changes in military commanders. Gen. Meade is to relieve Gen. Pope in command of the Third Military District, the latter officer to report at headquarters of the army. Gen. Ord will turn over the command of the Fourth District to Gen. Gillem, and will relieve Gen. McDowell, in command of the Department of California, who in turn will relieve Gen. Gillem. The senior officer in the Department of the East will take command, *vice* Gen. Meade, until a commander is named by the President.

The Russian Government has contracted with the Colt Patent Fire-Arms Company, of Hartford, Conn., for the manufacture of 30,000 Berdan rifles; the contract to be filled in eighteen months. The Prussian Government has contracted with the same Company for one hundred Gatling revolving cannon, several of which the Russians are likewise to have built.

John Nance was hanged for murder at Rutledge, Tenn., on Friday, in the presence of 8,000 people. The rope by which he was executed was too long, and he was slowly strangled to death. Jacob Huff was executed at Hamilton, in the same State, on the same day.

Advices from Arizona represent that Gen. Strong has been relieved of the command of that district. The Pawbutt Indians have ceased hostilities, and surrendered their arms to the military. Gen. Palmer was attacked by Indians, but escaped with his party unhurt.

A negro, who was charged with having committed a rape upon a white woman near Louisville, Ga., was on Saturday week tied to a stake and burned by a mob of whites and blacks.

A meeting of citizens of Worcester, Mass., was held Saturday evening, whereat resolutions were adopted insisting on the protection of naturalized citizens abroad.

Robert Preston, a clerk in the employ of the Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is charged with having disappeared with funds to the amount of $10,000.

Judge Richard Busteed, of the United States District Court, was shot Saturday in the streets of Mobile by L. V. B. Martin, District-Attorney. Mr. Martin had been indicted by the Grand Jury for revenue frauds and extortion. Meeting Judge Busteed, he inquired if he was going to permit the indictment to take its course. The Judge replied in the affirmative, whereupon Martin drew a pistol and shot him twice, one ball taking effect in the breast and another in the right leg. The wounds are not considered dangerous. Martin was arrested, and is now in jail.

Last evening Rev. Alfred Young delivered a lecture at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Bloomingdale Catholic Association, on the subject, "How and Why I became a Catholic." He gave a minute history of his religious association in early youth, and related how his brother, then himself, and lastly his parents, who had been rigid Episcopalians, were made believers in the Catholic faith.

A temperance meeting was held last evening at the Park Theatre, under the auspices of the Kings County Central Temperance Association. Speeches were made by Mr. W. H. Barnes and Rev. Wm. Blanchard, both of whom especially condemned the practice of drinking while making New-Year's calls.

A meeting under the auspices of the Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society was held at the Upper Church of the Ascension last evening. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. J. O. Smith, S. H. Tyng and B. B. Leacock.

A fire took place yesterday at the Church of the Redeemer (Universalist,) Brooklyn. The damage was slight, only amounting to $100.

More activity was discernible in Cotton and Wheat on Saturday, at rather firmer prices; and in Flour at, in some instances, a shade easier prices. Corn, Oats, Lard and Hogs were dull and drooping. The Freight engagements were less extensive.

Suffrage—Universal or Impartial.

From the Tribune.

A word as to the Times' pet phrase—"Universal Negro Suffrage." The *Tribune* does not favor *Universal* but *Impartial* Suffrage. And we no more believe in Black than in White Suffrage. What we insist on is simply that in this, as in other civilized countries, (including slaveholding Brazil,) a man's color shall nowise define nor determine his Civil or Political Rights—that Justice, Law, Government, shall deal with every one according to his character, regardless of his color. It may take some more years and more effort to imbed this most righteous principle in our Federal and State Constitutions, but the work will go on to completion, whether that end be achieved sooner or later—at greater cost or at less. And it will not, we think, be found practicable to evade or ignore this issue in our pending Presidential struggle. Hence (but not *merely* hence) we think it unwise to make the attempt. We concur in the Irishman's aphorism—"The best plan for avoiding a danger is to meet it half way." The Times may have a device that promises better at the start, but it can hardly abide the wear and tear of a National canvass.

The *Tribune's* "pet phrase" is *impartial* suffrage; but in spite of its disclaimer, it supports and advocates *universal* suffrage for the negroes in the Southern States. It upholds, as just, necessary and permanent, the law of Congress on this subject—and that law decrees *universal* negro suffrage in the South, and forces the Southern States, by military power, to adopt it and engraft it on their Constitutions as the condition precedent to their readmission to the Union.

The *Tribune* says it does not favor this, but prefers impartial suffrage. So do we. We are in favor of impartial suffrage, and shall gladly press it upon public favor as alike just and wise. The simple fact that a man is black ought not to exclude him from political rights, if in all other respects he has the qualifications required by the public interest and by law. But we are not allowed to support this position—that is to say, it is not the position taken by Congress or by any political party. The Republican party demands and decrees *universal* negro suffrage in the Southern States:—and the *Tribune*, while professing to demur, denounces others who do so as hostile to the principle of impartial suffrage which it pretends to favor. It makes very little difference what the opinions and preferences of the *Tribune* may be, so long as it upholds Congress and the party in enforcing a policy which discards and scouts them.

We believe that Congress ought to adopt a policy on this question of negro suffrage which will command the assent of the States which are to be most directly and seriously affected by it;—one, we mean, which the great body of the whites in those States will accept as substantially just, as in accordance with the necessities of the time and consistent with the public peace and prosperity. The Radical element insists upon a policy which shall encounter the hostility of those communities;—they insist on regarding the whole question as one of force and conquest, not of concert and concurrence; and any policy which the Southern States would accept, would encounter *their* opposition from that very circumstance. This is not the road to peace nor to reunion. It tends directly to conflicts, alike of races and of sections, and is far more likely to throw the nation into the chaos of a fresh civil war than to repair the losses, and secure the results, of that from which it has just emerged.

An impartial rule of suffrage,—a rule which should require certain qualifications for the exercise of political power, and confer that power upon all who should possess them, would, we believe, secure the assent of a large part of the people of the Southern States. It would, at all events, be just, beneficent and wise, and would be much more likely to be accepted by the South than the rule prescribed by Congress, in which suffrage for the blacks is universal while for the whites it is clogged with conditions which effect a large disfranchisement.

Now we agree with the *Tribune* in believing that this question is to enter largely into the Presidential canvass. It cannot be "evaded or ignored,"—nor have we any "device" or purpose of trying to do either. But we should like to see it presented in a shape which will make it defensible on principle, and at the same time stand a reasonable chance of success. As it stands now the position of the Republican Party has neither recommendation. It is utterly impossible to vindicate, upon any sound and accepted theory of republican Government, the policy of giving universal suffrage to the four million blacks just freed from slavery, while it is denied to the whites who live among them; and to our minds it is equally clear that such a policy will not be supported by the popular vote in the coming canvass.

The *Tribune* would render the Republican party and the country an essential service by insisting upon the adoption of the *impartial* suffrage which it pretends to prefer, for the universal suffrage to which the party in Congress now stands committed.

France and Italy.

It is no longer possible to misapprehend the nature or gravity of the change in the attitude of Napoleon toward Italy. After heaping insults on Italy through his Ministers; after offering a deliberate slight to the Italian representative at the Tuileries, and after declaring with every form of official solemnity that Italy shall never possess an inch of Papal territory, Napoleon sends a reinforcement of twenty thousand men to Civita Vecchia. The magnitude of this force is in itself a clear indication of the purport of the expedition. It is not to repel prospective Garibaldian incursions, or to repress possible Roman revolts, that twenty thousand apostles of St. Chassepot have been ordered to Rome. Their hurried dispatch can only be construed as at once the insulting expression of a suspicion that the Government of Victor Emmanuel is likely to attempt the seizure of Rome by a *coup de main* in violation of pledges, and a demonstration of material force against the possible acquisition, at any future time, of territory which Italy has formally declared to be the necessary complement of her national existence.

And it would really seem that in this decided line of policy, Napoleon carries out, to a far greater extent than one could have previously believed, the wishes of the French nation. Intellectually brilliant and uncompromising, the strength of the opposition to the pro-Papal programme in the Chambers was, numerically speaking, infinitesimal. The tone taken by M. Rouher in his defiant vindication of the Imperial policy was not that of a statesman merely advocating an unpopular action, but rather that of an orator who "receives from his audience in vapor that which he returns to them in a flood." The priestly influence in the rural districts of France is always great, even when avowedly hostile to Imperial power; united, the two are irresistible.

Again, in the great cities of the Empire the attitude of the most liberal classes toward the Papacy is more that of intellectual contempt than one of active hostility. A sceptical Parisian is more likely to say all he has to say about the matter in a cynical epigram, than to trouble himself much to oppose a pro-Papal policy. Of course, a vast number of Frenchmen would rejoice in seeing the power of France manifested in humiliating or even in dismembering Italy, just as much as they did when it was exercised on behalf of her incomplete unification. It is true that symptoms of discontent with the new policy and of hostility against "*l'Espagnole*"—the Empress—have been manifested among certain classes in Paris, but with almost a generation of workmen brought up in Government employ on public works, and with streets accommodated to the *penchant* for a right line entertained by grape shot, Paris is not France in the sense that once it was.

It seems, then, on the whole, that Italy must for the present reckon on the entire weight of France, moral and material, being thrown in the scale against her, in her efforts to obtain her legitimate capital. She must wait, as she has waited before. At present Napoleon seems to have the disposal of immediate events in his own hands, and it is difficult to see what Italy can do but acquiesce in the present state of things, and wait with calmness and self-restraint. At the moment she may not have an ally, but it is impossible that Napoleon's incessant diplomatic interferences in every nook and corner of Europe can ultimately fail to bring about a situation in which Italy may find herself not alone in Europe as the antagonist of France. Even should it turn out that Prussia has been temporarily bought off by Napoleon's graceful acquiescence in accomplished facts, there is still an element of future danger in that quarter to his present absolute supremacy in Italy. And if a tithe of the *canards* as to the extraordinary character of his Eastern policy are based on fact, Italy may at any moment find herself with a powerful ally in the most unexpected quarter. In any case, Napoleon, in thus irrevocably taking up his position on the question of the Temporal Power, has effectually converted a probable ally into a certain enemy, in any future troubles which he may bring upon himself.

Presidential Prospects.

Our youthful and ingenuous friend who edits the Poughkeepsie *Eagle* is not only one of the most liberal and high-toned of our public men, but his political sagacity is something wonderful. The intuitive knowledge which that man has of everybody's motives is most astonishing. Like most of the geniuses of that stripe he is quite apt, to be sure, to interpret the motives of other people by what he knows his own would have been under similar circumstances, and this leads him now and then into blunders which would make any other man ridiculous; but this is all the same to him, because he is not easily made any more ridiculous than he is naturally.

The *Eagle*, with that large liberality which marks its character, has been disclosing to the world the motives which prompted Mr. Raymond to write a recent letter about the motives and objects of the Philadelphia Convention. We have not ourselves, to tell the truth, any great faith in or taste for such antiquarian discussions, and are inclined to agree with a contemporary in thinking that Mr. R. might about as well write a treatise on some antediluvian topic which has been forgotten a thousand years; but as he had a right to choose his own subject, we did not feel inclined to hold him to a very rigid account for choosing that particular one. It is gratifying, however, to find out, from the *Eagle*, what practical purpose he intended to serve by the letter referred to; and we have it thus set forth:

> "It is of little if any consequence in the political world, at this day, what have been or what are Mr. Raymond's motives;—events will not stop to accommodate him. The people have witnessed his course, and that is sufficient. His difficulty now is like that of Mr. Thurlow Weed, having run his race in denouncing the Radicals and indirectly aiding the Copperheads of this State, *he begins to understand that after all the Republicans are bound to carry the next Presidential election. So, although it is late, he must get back to them the best way he can. Were there a reasonable prospect for a Republican defeat,* no men in the country would be more violent in denouncing the Republicans under the cry of Radicals than Raymond and Weed. But they *want to come in with the victorious party*, to direct its policy, and hence their change."

This explanation would be eminently satisfactory—from the *Eagle's* point of view,—but for one or two circumstances. In the first place we have pretty good reason for knowing that Mr. Raymond does *not* understand, by any means, that "the Republicans are bound to carry the next Presidential election." It happens to be his opinion that, unless they show more wisdom in the next six months than they have shown in the past two years, their chance of carrying the next election is not such as to tempt any politician, who is eager to belong to the "victorious party," into allying himself with their fortunes, however dismal and desperate his own may happen to be.

As things stand to-day, with universal negro suffrage to be forced upon the Southern States by military power as the condition of their restoration to the Union, and in the uncertain tone and temper of the Republican Party on the financial questions before the country, the "prospect of a Republican defeat" is not only "reasonable," but it may be called brilliant. What Congress may do to change it remains to be seen; but if the National Convention takes up the party just where it stands now,—if it adopts a Radical platform and nominates a Radical candidate,—we venture the prediction that it will be beaten more disastrously than the Whigs were in 1852 or than the Democrats were in 1860. Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont and Michigan may vote for a Radical President on a Radical platform;—it would be rash to place reliance upon any other Northern or Western State.

The *Eagle*, like a good many other partisans, thinks that the mere name of the Republican Party, backed by the *prestige* it acquired during the war, is certain to sweep everything before it. The late elections ought to have taught these believers in hereditary politics a lesson of some value,—and would, if they were capable of learning it. But evidently they are not. They think an issue which was good in 1864 must necessarily be equally good in 1868. They forget that all those issues have been settled. They no longer demand public action or command public attention. The rebellion is quelled. The States then in arms against the Union are now most anxious to return to it. There is no question of Slavery pending—for slavery itself has been extirpated; and neither Wendell Phillips, nor Mr. Sumner, nor any other man can make the people of this country believe that the contest of next year is to involve the same issues and the same interests as did the contest three years ago,—or that the party which triumphed then must of necessity triumph now.

The leaders of the Republican Party must realize the fact that new issues have arisen,—new questions of public policy demand solution, new interests and new necessities will enter into the Presidential canvass of next year. If they meet them wisely, they may maintain the ascendancy of the Republican Party. If they refuse to recognize or to appreciate them,—if they persist in clinging to issues that are already settled, or in forcing others for which the country is not prepared, they will certainly be forced to give place to men more in harmony with the age in which they live. If the Republicans will content themselves with holding the ground they won by the war, and will take as their candidate the man who did the most to help them win it, they can carry the Presidential election; if not, they can't. Even Gen. Grant, on an ultra radical platform, would be beaten by Gen. Hancock on a platform which should recognize the real achievements and results of the war, provide wisely for such an extension of rights and political power as the necessities of the day demand, and restore the Union on the basis of the Constitution and in the spirit of harmony in which it was formed.

The Question of Citizenship—England Preparing to Yield.

It begins to be evident that if there is further delay in the adjustment of the difficulties growing out of the question of allegiance and naturalization, the fault will lie with our Government quite as much as with that of Great Britain. The discussion which Mr. Johnson's allusion to the subject has produced in England furnishes ample evidence of the readiness of that country to abandon the absurd pretensions to which it has hitherto clung most tenaciously. Government in England is, after all, in a great degree a government directed by public opinion; and the Derby Ministry will not be able long to resist the more just opinions in regard to the claims of the Monarchy and the rights of the individual, which now for the first time obtain expression in the leading journals. The quickness with which the London *Times* responded to the President's suggestion showed that the danger of the question is appreciated as well as its equity; and the impression will not be weakened by the striking, though by no means exhaustive argument of Mr. Vernon Harcourt, who as "Historicus" has earned a prominent place among British publicists.

Accepting Mr. Harcourt's statement of the case, in the letter which we published on Saturday, the wonder is that the common sense of England did not long ago abrogate enactments which are as inapplicable to modern times as any other remnant of feudal power. Except that the Georges renewed the dogma by which the Crown claims the everlasting allegiance of its subjects and their descendants, we might have supposed that the dogma itself, with all its consequences, had passed into the region of the obsolete. To this day, however, it is revived and acted upon as against individuals, when the political purposes of the British Government require its use to justify the assertion of authority. The Fenian movements have led to several instances of this character within the last few months; and at least one court has reaffirmed with true owlish gravity the non-efficacy of naturalization in the United States, as a means of altering the *status* of the born subject of Britain. The question is practical, therefore, and urgent. For though, as Mr. Harcourt points out, the British doctrine is too absurd to be upheld as an abstract proposition, and too monstrous to be generally asserted without certain peril, the fact remains that it is still sometimes acted upon, to the injury of persons whom, as adopted citizens, this country is bound to protect.

The conclusions arrived at by Mr. Harcourt as to the manner in which the subject should be disposed of by England cover the whole ground. Thus, in regard to the acquisition of citizenship, he proposes that British citizenship shall belong "as of course, only to persons born of British parents domiciled in the British dominions;" giving to those born in foreign countries a right of choice to become British citizens, subject to prescribed formalities. With regard to expatriation, he proposes that the right to withdraw from the State and to cancel all allegiance to the Crown shall be unqualifiedly recognized. It is not creditable to England that her lawgivers should be called upon to give solemn expression to what really are elementary principles of free government; but that is her business, not ours. What we have to insist upon is that the second of these propositions shall be immediately and finally acted upon by England, with the view of ending the complications which are continually recurring in the present state of the law.

The need of "a mixed commission of English and American lawyers and statesmen" to place the subject on a satisfactory footing is, however, not apparent. So far as this country is concerned the points involved are not open to argument in a mixed commission, or in any form which implies a readiness to share with England the burden which her own obstinacy and shortsightedness have created. Congress has a duty to perform in the premises by imparting cohesiveness and consistency to American law with respect to citizenship, and probably no more satisfactory basis can be adopted than that which "Historicus" has constructed for England. But this is all which our Government should consent to do. For its own sake—in justice to adopted citizens and the descendants of such—it cannot properly delay whatever legislation is necessary to give certainty and protection to every man who has pledged allegiance to the Republic. The American people will tolerate neither hesitancy nor negotiation on a point so vitally affecting their honor and rights. What we have to do is to define clearly and positively the ground of American citizenship, and to make known a determination to maintain that ground against all challenges. It will then be for England to shape its own course as to its rulers may seem best. If prudent, they will face a question which sooner or later must be met, and by adopting the view which "Historicus" has set forth, obviate the very grave difficulties to which the pretensions he exposes may any day give rise. The contingencies of England's action or inaction in no degree affect the obligations of our own Government.

The Undiscovered Head-Centre.

The remarkable extent of the Fenian conspiracy, the large number of places where its results have appeared, and the unity of plan which evidently underlies all its movements, show to our satisfaction that it is under the management of some controlling and planning head. When the whole truth of the late operations has been revealed—if it ever be revealed—we have no doubt it will be found that all these apparently isolated affairs are but parts of an organized plan of operations which has its direction from some head-centre yet undiscovered.

Another inference that we make is that the prompting motive of the outrages is *revenge*. Nobody can suppose that any Fenian expected they would have any direct agency in bringing about the liberation of Ireland. But the other purpose stands out, to our mind, plain and definite.

Firstly, as to the evidences of an underlying, systematic plan. This appears in the extraordinary *secrecy* which has characterized all the outrages, in all localities, from the very beginning. It is shown also by the fact that the outrages have been nearly contemporaneous, or closely-successive, in half a dozen of the most important cities of the Kingdom.

The detonations have come to us across the sea as though from a series of gunpowder explosions where there was a connecting train between each. The same idea of plan appears also in the essential similarity of means that have been employed on all occasions and in all places. Explosives of one kind or another have been the agencies of offence in the whole of the outrages of the last fortnight. Thus the unities have been preserved as regards the origin, the time and the agency.

Secondly, as to the inference of *revenge* being the motive of these outrages. They commenced very soon after the execution of the three Fenian young men at Manchester, while the minds of the Irish population were greatly excited about that event, and while the British Government were forcibly suppressing the demonstrations of sympathy with the "Fenian martyrs." Within the last few weeks since then, we have had the attempts with nitro-glycerine, gunpowder, Greek fire and other fire at Newcastle, at Clerkenwell and Millbank jails, and other parts of London, at Glasgow, at Warrington, at Dublin, and other places. There have been a great number of alarms in different localities throughout the Kingdom, or rather throughout the three Kingdoms, and though most of the attempts have been failures, the Fenians may perhaps be entitled to claim that their general plan has been a success. Beside the direct purpose of revenge, there was in at least one of the cases a purpose to liberate a Fenian prisoner; but this also may have been part of the deep-laid scheme of revenge.

If the mind that originates and plans these outrages, and the organization that carries them out, be really as skillful as they would seem to be from their recent manœuvres, they may yet succeed in effecting a great many more, and may bring about something like a general panic. Then, or before then, the martial law which was recently proposed in Parliament will be proclaimed throughout the three Kingdoms. Any one who knows English history can judge how much this will do for the liberation of Ireland.

We have no doubt that the British Government know, by this time, whether Stephens is the undiscovered head-centre who projects these movements.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. Seward's house in Washington was recently set on fire, and, but for the timely discovery by one of the sentries at the door, the inmates would have had a very good chance of suffocation. Hereupon one of the amiable organs of the radical malignants demands to know why sentries are still allowed to watch the doors of the Secretary of State. No rebel in Christendom, it says, would *now* desire to take his life. That may possibly be true; but it is quite evident that somebody else is not at all averse to having it taken. We do not suppose the watch in question costs the nation *ten cents* a year; the burden, certainly, does not seem intolerable. If necessary to protect Mr. Seward from a violent death by the knife or by fire, the country would probably consent to have it doubled.

We confess we feel a little humiliated to find our people complimented by the London *Times* for their "magnanimity" in having given Charles Dickens a friendly reception. What, in Heaven's name, do they take us for? None but a nation of Yahoos could refuse a friendly and a cordial welcome to the man who has given their people, young and old, such deep and genuine delight,—who has softened so many hearts, and done so much, in this country as throughout the world wherever the English language is spoken, to bring people of all classes and all ages and all conditions into common sympathy, and give vitality and practical force to the doctrine we all profess to hold of the brotherhood of man. Does the *Times* deem our people capable of being indifferent to such claims as these, or too cold and selfish to acknowledge them, or too captious and resentful for a few stinging but not unkindly sarcasms which have done us no hurt, to allow us the exercise of our common sense and the indulgence of a gratitude too deep and too sincere to be touched by such trifles as these? We never doubted for an instant what sort of a reception Mr. Dickens would meet on coming to us, and we claim no credit for "magnanimity" in having thus shown that we belong to the civilized portions of the human race. The *Times* must seek elsewhere for proofs of the very noble quality which it accords to us in so friendly and so welcome a spirit.

The attempted murder of Judge Busteed by District Attorney Martin, in Alabama, throws rather a lurid light on the course of justice and the administration of law in that section of the country. It seems that Martin held some office connected with the Revenue Department, and that proceedings had been commenced against him for alleged misconduct. He peremptorily demanded that the Judge should summarily stop the proceedings,—and on being told in reply that the law must take its course, deliberately shot him. This is all now known of the case, and it proves it clearly to have been a case of attempted murder, without the shadow of excuse or provocation. So far as appears, Judge Busteed's action in the matter seems to have been perfectly just and proper. His many friends in this section will be glad to hear that his wounds are not deemed dangerous.

We have already mentioned the fact that the Union League Club has rented the large club-house belonging to Mr. L. W. Jerome, at the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. This puts them in possession of the largest and most elegant club-house in town. It is but just completed and is arranged with special reference to the requirements and convenience of such a club. The elegant private theatre which Mr. Jerome has thrown open for benevolent purposes so frequently during the past few years, is connected with it, and forms, with the room into which it opens, the largest and most magnificent saloon for entertainments, balls, &c., to be found in the City. We understand that the Club, which now numbers about a thousand members, has leased the building for ten years at $18,000 a year, and taxes, insurance, &c., and reserving the right to buy it at any time within three years for $300,000. Though the youngest, the Union League Club has already become one of the richest and most influential of our City clubs.

There is a talk in Canada—Lower or French Canada—of sending a reinforcement to the Pope. Capt. Desilets, military instructor of the Nicolet College; Mr. Prendergast, an Ensign in the Three River Rifles, and Mr. Henault, of St. Cuthbert, left Montreal a few days ago to join the Antibians and Swiss in Rome. The Archbishop of Quebec gave Mr. Prendergast his blessing, and promised him the blessing of the Pope. The rank and file are to follow as soon as the recruits can be brought together, and a sufficient amount of money collected.

The Spaniards, far from meditating a sale of Cuba—as was wildly reported a week ago—are, on the contrary, intent on binding it closer to the monarchy by means of an ocean cable. By royal decree, the Colonial Minister at Madrid has been directed to take the matter in hand, and he has accordingly invited tenders for a line, to pass southward to the Canaries, across to Porto Rico and Cuba, and thence to Mexico, Panama and South America. It will be rather a heavy undertaking for Spain. But the first step was the great difficulty in the case of these sea telegraphs, and the experience of English and Americans has made the task a comparatively easy one.

A good illustration of the reckless manner in which our miners work out their mines is given in those of perhaps the highest standing in the country, the mines on the Comstock Lode at Virginia City, Nevada. The upper portions of the mines having been cleaned of their valuable material, are of no further interest to the workers, so long as their passages are free for descent, and having been neither properly timbered nor filled in again with "dead rock," the excavations afford now a fine opening for the reception of the town which is built above them. The town is using the opportunity and "going in" to considerable extent. Long places are settling on every street; frame houses are bowing to each other on every side, and some have disappeared entirely. The Virginia *Enterprise* says: "We know of one brick building, the walls of which have so settled (having several times been patched) that bricks, originally laid in a horizontal position, now stand on end." That's a pretty tough story, but it "points the moral," and that is enough.

It is a noteworthy fact that both England and France have little garrisons in the Japanese port of Yokohama, within twenty miles or so of the capital, Jeddo, and that each garrison has the flag of its nation floating above its quarters. Some of our people in view of these facts, are of opinion that the United States also should be represented by a number of "breech-loaders," and a carronade, *en barbette* on the roof, under the Stars and Stripes.

About one half of the children attending the public schools at Cincinnati are taught the German language. In this matter of education the younger communities of the West seem to show a more liberal mind and have a higher idea of what intellectual improvement should be, than our instructors and philosophers of the older States. Mr. Brace has described the anxiety of the people of California to make their children learn the modern languages at school along with the customary branches hitherto taught. Spanish is a language which should have been largely learned in this country, since it covers so extended a space of American territory; and our commercial intercourse would make it, French and German, of direct practical benefit. In a short time our scholars and traders will see the necessity of learning Japanese, and even Chinese, in order to converse with our great continental neighbors on the West.

Here is a little bone for our free trade and protectionist friends to growl over—for it is a singular fact that, like the commentators on Shakespeare or the Bible, those gentlemen who have unreservedly and altogether committed themselves to the support of any special theory are equally eager to accept facts and equally ready to advance the same things in support of the most opposite notions. The grain crop of California averages about $8,000,000. The cotton sacking for its transportation costs about $1,000,000—that is, one-eighth of the crop to pay for putting it into shipping shape. On the strength of this a cotton manufacturing company there propose to erect additional buildings and machinery for the making of grain bags, believing that they can thus sell them for less than the imported ones, saving the thirty per cent. duty. They'll take to growing the cotton next.

The great Pacific Central Railroad has crept out about one hundred miles on its eastward way to meet the other end of it, creeping westward from Cheyenne. The Pacific terminus of the long route is at Sacramento, and the cars from that place to the end of the hundred miles on or near the summit of the Sierra Nevada Ridge, run the distance in about five hours. The first twenty miles of the road is on a level. Then the iron horse begins to ascend among the hills, gorges and canyons, till at Colfax, about fifty miles from Sacramento, it finds itself four thousand feet above the sea level. Quitting this station it passes upward in the midst of scenery still more wild, rugged and picturesque, till it reaches Cisco, the present terminus in the Sierra, seven thousand four hundred feet above the Sacramento level. From that point, overland coaches carrying the mail, and Wells & Fargo's Express, set out regularly for Salt Lake City and the western terminus of the Union Railroad.

It is not at all surprising that many of those who but lately were the most violent and unreasonable rebels in the South should now be as violent and unreasonable in their political radicalism. The phenomenon is one which is constantly recurring in the history of the world, and which is exhibited with reference to all sorts of questions. It comes from the fact that so many men are possessed of ill-balanced, narrow and ferocious minds. It has pleased Heaven to create a certain proportion of the human race with these mental characteristics, and the proportion does not vary much in one age from another, or in one country from another. In some countries there are fewer opportunities than in others for this sort of people; and it is one of the misfortunes of our democratic system that their opportunities under it reach the highest possible point. The only corrective for them is in the average common sense of mankind, and it sometimes looks as though they would overthrow even this.

The Mexicans having happily fusiladed their last Austrian, are now busy at the old work of fusilading one another. In Guerrero—a region with a very appropriate name—the two chiefs, Alvarez—son of the Indian Alvarez—and Jiminez, are engaged in a controversy which employs nearly every musket and every fighting man in the State. Robber bands go about in other parts of the country attacking towns and levying forced loans. In Jalisco they held the two towns, Jacotopeo and Hamillo, to ransom. They called themselves Imperialists and avengers of Maximilian. Kidnapping is a favorite pursuit, wealthy travelers being carried off and held in durance till their friends pay large sums for their liberty. Yucatan at this moment is in a state of secession, calling on that old intriguer, Santa Anna, to the rescue.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

The oratorio of "Daniel," to which we have already made brief reference, was brought out at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening. It was received with much favor. We shall be mistaken if public opinion does not require its speedy repetition. We have no doubt that it will improve on acquaintance. Such a work, indeed, cannot be understood or appreciated at a single hearing. The music is excessively difficult, and sufficient to tax the resources of the best artists. It was not well studied, and in more than one instance it was badly interpreted. These defects will disappear at another performance, and we hope it will take place soon. The choruses are fresh in the memory of the Mendelssohn Union, and even the orchestra may have learned something which it is desirable it should not forget. It would be a shame to shelf Mr. Bristow's work after a single hearing, for it is certainly the most important musical composition yet brought before the public. It is written with the skill of a master, and with the freedom of a man who neither lacks invention nor daring. The transitions are sometimes extraordinary, but the effect is never extravagant. Indeed, many of the best points for the ear are those which look strangest to the eye. They are wrought with a thorough knowledge of the effect intended, and a musicianlike command of resources. Mr. Bristow possesses an abundant vein of melody. It is clear, flowing and graceful, and has never been displayed to such advantage as in this oratorio. There are several *morceaux* of the most exquisite conception, pure and lovely in the highest degree, and attractive far beyond the expectation of oratorio. It must be remembered, however, that Mr. Bristow has discarded all models, and writes with the freedom he would exercise in writing for the stage. The involved and drowsy forms of oratorio have no attraction for him. He goes straight to the point with dramatic energy and passion. The orchestral background is more than usually high colored, the composer allowing himself a greater latitude even than that taken by Costa. Mr. Bristow's practical knowledge of instrumentation gives him an advantage in this respect which he has put to good use. The tints are clearer and brighter than in "Rip Van Winkle," where the orchestration is more symphonic than dramatic. In "Daniel" it often verges on the operatic. Some of the themes, indeed, are Italian in their conception, and in the capacity they have for final effect, or culmination.

It is impossible from a single hearing to give more than a general impression of Mr. Bristow's admirable work. That it is in the highest degree favorable will be gathered from the remarks we have made. The performance was not by any means perfect, but considering the difficulties of the work and the short time of preparation, it was creditable. Madame Parepa-Rosa was, of course, perfect. She sang with more than her usual enthusiasm, and was evidently interested in the music and the occasion. Miss Hutchings acquitted herself satisfactorily in the contralto part. The lady progresses rapidly, and is a most agreeable concert singer. The other parts were sung agreeably by Mr. Hill, Mr. J. R. Thomas and Mr. Herman Frost. The composer presided in the orchestra, and was greeted with well-merited applause. He is the Director of the Mendelssohn Union, the members of which association sang the choruses with remarkable animation and effect.

"The Grand Duchess" bade farewell to her lieges on Saturday. The Theatre Francais was crowded to its greatest capacity. Mlle. Tostee and the company will return to New-York early in February. The French dramatic performances will be at once resumed.

Miss Caroline Richings commences a short season of English opera at the Academy of Music to-night—opening with Auber's "Crown Diamonds." The company is excellent, and the performance will be good.

The first concert of chamber music takes place at Steinway Hall on Saturday next. The quartette is the same as heretofore: Thomas, Mosenthal, Matzka and Bergner. Mr. S. B. Mills, the celebrated pianist, makes his first appearance since his return from Europe at this *soirée*.

The double attraction of Parepa and Leopold de Meyer attracted an excellent audience to Steinway Hall last evening. Both artists were listened to with delight, and were applauded and encored in every piece.

Wallack's Theatre.

"Oliver Twist" was repeated on Saturday evening, before another very large audience, at this house. Indeed the demand for seats has extended so far into the present week as to insure a certain run for the play, and it is possible that Mr. Lester Wallack's first appearance this season, which was fixed for next Monday, will have to be postponed until public interest in Mr. Dickens and his works subsides a bit. The present version of "Oliver Twist," which is mainly the same acted at Winter Garden some years ago, is rather a series of episodes than a compact drama. There is not much unity about it, nevertheless the dramatist has succeeded in placing upon the stage a very effective abstract of one of Mr. Dickens' intensest stories; and when it is added that the management has bestowed upon it the picturesque framework it deserves, so far as scenery and appointments are concerned, it will be at once perceived that the piece has all the elements of popularity. Some of the sets are very elaborate, particularly the view of London Bridge by night, and the dream of *Oliver*, with the double tableau of his infancy at the workhouse. The set showing *Mr. Brownlow's* house, with the action of the burglary, would also be an effective picture if the audience could only see it; but the lights on the stage and in the auditorium are kept down at such a glimmer as to shut the scene almost entirely from view. In some respects the piece might, perhaps, have been more happily cast. It may appear cruel to suggest that *Mrs. Corney* and *Bumble the Beadle* might have fared better than they do at the hands of such tried and honored artists as Mrs. Vernon and Mr. Holland; but Mrs. Sefton and Mr. Stoddart would probably have given more animated personations of those parish dignitaries. It is well, too, to give the younger folks a chance sometimes, even in the theatre,—an institution which unfortunately adheres, too often and too strongly, to its traditions; for what the public loses in elaborateness, by such changes, it may gain in distinctiveness. Mr. Wallack could select from his company no better representatives of the characters of *Fagan*, *Sikes* and *Nancy* than he found in Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. Davenport and Miss Eytinge; but the long practice which the two former artists have had in their degraded parts has led them into exaggerations that are only too readily committed by "gentlemen" who seek to picture ruffianly natures. It is impossible, for instance, to discover, from Mr. Davenport's acting of the brute *Sikes*, the faintest shadow of reason for *Nancy's* unfailing attachment to that unamiable member of Seven-Dial Society. It may be that the

the novelist has also failed to make that reason too clear; but then DICKENS describes *Nancy* as being prevailed upon by *Sikes* through "alternate threats, promises and bribes," and in Mr. DAVENPORT'S performance only the threats are shown. The chief fault with Mr. DAVENPORT'S personation, therefore, is that its brutality is too monotonous, and by its monotonousness loses half its force upon the audience. It tires us even more than it disgusts. There is one scene, however, in which the artist triumphs over the feeling of aversion which he has excited, and secures an irresistible recognition of his art; this is in the closing incident of his part, his flight from London after the murder of *Nancy*, and his fear of betrayal by the dog. There is no animal on the scene, but Mr. DAVENPORT'S acting certainly conjures to the imagination that white-coated, red-eyed cur which DICKENS has made almost historical, and which had such "unaccountable objection to having his throat cut," or to being deposited at the bottom of the pool. It seems hardly fair only to say that Mr. WALLACK exhibits the same remarkable genius to-day in his personation of the Jew *Fagin*, as when he first, &c., &c.—because that is a sort of expression which has become too reportorial to signify much; and yet it conveys about all that remains to be said about this personation. There is here and there an attempt in his performance to sink the peculiarities of character to aid a melodramatic situation, but these interruptions of a matured conception occur at such long intervals as to scarcely inspire the feeling of satisfaction that the whole excites. The effort to "pray," and the interview with *Monks*, (Mr. ROCKWELL) are the two episodes which Mr. WALLACK might correct. Miss ETTINGE exhibits a most careful study of *Nancy's* character. She renders the part in a most forcible and affecting manner, both in its features of devotion and regret. In her passionate defence of little *Oliver* she is highly dramatic, and calls down the hearty applause of the audience. The opportunity offered, in the interview on London Bridge between *Nancy* and *Miss Maylie*, for touching and eloquent expression, is worked to its utmost limit, and there are few eyes that refuse their tribute of tears to Miss ETTINGE'S share in this scene. We doubt it, in the emotional scenes, *Nancy Sikes* has ever been acted so well in New-York as by Miss ETTINGE. She carries the house with her throughout. Mr. YOUNG scarcely gives that genial picture of *The Artful* which is expected of the actor who attempts this part. There is hardly any of the "royster and swagger" that DICKENS describes in *Mr. John Dawkins* about Mr. YOUNG'S performance, nevertheless it seems to be enjoyed by the audience. Miss BARRETT gives a buoyant and ready personation of *Oliver*, while Mr. LEONARD and Mr. ROCKWELL make the unpleasant characters of *Noah* and *Monks* less offensive by their very easy treatment of the parts. The street groupings in the drama are extremely well managed. The crowds collect in ways that are very like to life. "Oliver Twist" will be repeated every night this week.

Olympic Theatre.

It is very doubtful whether the "Midsummer Night's Dream" has yet, since it was first written, been put upon the stage with so nice an interpretation of its meaning, as it is at present to be enjoyed at the Olympic theatre. It is pleasant, too, beyond measure to think that an entertainment so refined can draw such reverent throngs of playgoers as those which have filled that handsome place of amusement for the past ten weeks. The utmost good taste has been shown in the establishment of a harmony between the scenery and the poem. Ten times as much money might have been spent on a very much worse setting of the "Midsummer Night's Dream," but the positical feeling that seems to have prompted the judicious outlay of which we have the benefit at the Olympic, cannot be too highly praised, for it has produced us a fairy spectacle wholly as intellectual and refined as it is gorgeous. The scenery is all very beautiful, but it is entirely free from meritricious glitter and is quite remarkable for the true taste in which it and all the stage arrangements have been planned. As in visions, one scene is made to glide insensibly into another, and the stage carpenter or the scene-shifter is not once palpable in a bungling piece of machinery. In the last kaleidoscopic view of the abode of the Midsummer fairies, the scenes melt dreamlike into one another, and the influence of the entire pictures profound and lasting. The management has endeavored throughout to realize what *Puck* reminds us of in SHAKESPEARE'S Epilogue, "that the spectators are to think they have slumbered in their seats, and what has appeared before them have been visions." Everything is subdued as far as possible to this ruling idea, and we follow the lovers and the fairies through the wood from glade to glade, now among trees, now with a hazy view of the sea and Athens in the distance—all carefully but not at all obtrusively set forth. That the flesh and blood presentments of the dreamy figures of the play should be always in harmony with this true feeling was scarcely to be expected. Yet it cannot be said that even here the poet's efforts entirely fail; between an attentive audience and earnest actors a degree of harmony may be established as will overcome many obstacles. The quick-witted little boy who plays the part of *Puck* throws into his performance not a little of the charm of independence and spontaneity. This personation, and those of Mr. FOX as the unruly *Bottom*, Miss JEFFERSON as the fairies' Queen, and Miss COOKE as *Oberon*, have grown into favor as practice has seemed to perfect them, and very naturally. These performances are rendered now as amusing, playful and dreamlike as it is possible for mortal men and women to do them.

"Midsummer Night's Dream" will continue into the New Year as the attraction at the Olympic Theatre.

French Theatre—Mme. Ristori.

The representations of "Marie Antoinette" which were interrupted in the full flood-tide of success, by Mme. RISTORI'S engagements elsewhere, will be resumed this evening at the French Theatre. Mr. GRAU announces a change in the hour of commencing, and the curtain is to rise at 7:30 o'clock. This is a concession to that growing fashionable demand for "early" performances which the disciples of the "early to bed and early to rise" doctrine will appreciate. Mme. RISTORI has returned from the brief Western tour which she made in place of the contemplated trip to Havana, in perfect health and hearty spirit, and will naturally give to her impersonations of the beautiful heroine of the French Revolution all the enthusiasm which those allies lend to art. The only representations that Mme. RISTORI will give for the present, will take place on Monday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and Saturday afternoon of the present week.

Miscellaneous Dramatic Matters.

It may be doubted whether Mr. BATEMAN is judicious in trusting so much to the lighter pieces of his dramatic repertoire, such as "La fille de Dominique" and its companion comedy, given on Saturday evening last. If we may judge by what we have seen and heard in the theatre the success of such plays as "Les Idees de Madame Aulnay" and "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" has been quite marked enough to encourage him in giving us as many of them as he can cast, in preference to the short and often objectionable vaudevilles of the Palais Royal list. To-morrow evening M. EDGARD is announced for a benefit, and presents "The Will of Cæsar Giradot" and the "Bengal Tiger."

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK brought her performances at the Academy of Music to a close, for the present, on Saturday evening, in GOETHE'S severely classical "Iphegenia." The German company, led by Mlle. JANAUSCHEK, go hence to some of the larger Western cities, and will return to New-York about the month of April.

Mrs. BOWERS produces at the Broadway Theatre this evening a new drama on the prison life of MARY STUART, by Mr. EDMUND FALCONER.

The holiday folks are flocking to the circus in great numbers, and Mr. LENT'S iron tent in Fourteenth-street is crowded every day and night. The "Festival matinées" are to be continued during the current week, and an afternoon performance of the equestrian acts, the jugglery, and the new pantomime of "The Miser of Bagdad," will be given every day.

The "Black Crook" will be withdrawn from Niblo's Garden after the matinée performance next Saturday. There will be a private rehearsal on Saturday evening of the new spectacle, "The White Faun," and if that is satisfactory the piece will be produced on next Monday evening.

NOTICE BY THE PERUVIAN CONSUL.—We have been requested to call attention to the notice (published in another column) by the Peruvian Consul, cautioning the public against negotiating certain bonds of the "Peruvian and Chilian Conjoint Issue"—the numbers and denomination of which are therein given.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 29.

THE REMOVAL OF GENS. POPE AND ORD.

The order removing Gens. POPE and ORD, issued yesterday, and published to-day, was in accordance with previous intimations, so far as Gen. POPE is concerned; but in regard to Gen. ORD, has taken the public by surprise. It has been known for a long time that the President was only awaiting an occasion to wreak his revenge upon POPE, as he had previously done upon SHERIDAN and SICKLES; and Gen. MEADE was called here two weeks ago for the purpose of consultation in regard to the command of the Third Military District. He then begged hard to be allowed to remain where he was, but being a soldier has now nothing to do but to obey orders. It has not been supposed that Gen. ORD had either been so radical or had made reconstruction in his district so much of a success as to incur the displeasure of the President, and his removal, therefore, seems inexplicable, judging the President's action by the same rule that is applicable to the case of the other Commanders; but the removal of Gen. ORD is explained by the fact that it has been made at the suggestion of Gen. GRANT, who, while opposing any change in the other districts as injurious to the progress of reconstruction, has been of the opinion for some time that both the military and civil administration in the Fourth District would be improved by a change of commanders. The President acceded to Gen. GRANT'S request, and included Gen. ORD in the order of removal. He proceeds at once to California to relieve Gen. McDOWELL, who will assume command of the Fourth District on his arrival from the Pacific coast. This change will require about two months' time to accomplish it. I cannot state the particular reasons which have led Gen. GRANT to desire the removal of Gen. ORD, but those who have closely watched the administration of the latter have probably not failed to observe certain peculiarities and inconsistencies of action, indicating that the scope of the command was rather beyond his calibre. The *status* of affairs in his district at the present time is not regarded as very promising. Of Gen. McDOWELL it can only be said that he has always been regarded as an officer of excellent administrative ability, and politically, he was, at the close of the war, one of the most outspoken and radical men in the army. The public will not fail to notice the distinction between the removal of Gen. POPE, ordered by the President of his own motion and without the approval of Gen. GRANT, and the removal of Gen. ORD, suggested by Gen. GRANT. The former is ordered to report at Washington without command, and is virtually in disgrace; the latter is simply transferred to another command better suited to his capacity. The removal of Gen. SWAYNE, commanding the District of Alabama, is part and parcel of the removal of Gen. POPE. A distinguished officer, who has been on duty in Georgia for nearly a year, and who arrived here from Atlanta yesterday, says the removal of Gen. POPE is particularly unfortunate at this time, and will have a tendency to retard reconstruction by encouraging the rebel element to hold out and persevere in their efforts to defeat the work of the Convention now in session. There are besides other reasons why Gen. POPE should not have been removed just at this time. He had taken a stand in opposition to some of the demands of the extreme Radicals, and of late more complaints against Gen. POPE have come from that side than from the other, so that he was certainly blameless on that score. Gen. POPE has, thus far, declined to remove Gov. JENKINS, and this has displeased some of the Republicans, particularly the extreme portion of the Convention, who want Gov. JENKINS to order the State Treasurer to pay over $50,000 for their expenses, which he has thus far refused to do.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

There is excellent reason for believing that the reports of destitution which are now coming up from the South, particularly from Gen. ORD'S district, are exaggerated. So far as the most reliable information goes to show, the destitution is rather prospective than present. It may be greater before Spring, but, just now, it is not alarming. Among the blacks it has been largely caused by the action of the planters in discharging their hands at the close of the season in violation of their contracts, and in some cases dismissing them because they voted the Republican ticket. Gen. HOWARD stands ready to use a certain portion of the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau in relieving any actual distress by the issue of rations, and it is probable that Gen. HANCOCK'S request to employ the unemployed blacks in repairing the recent breaks in the levees, and to issue rations to them, will be complied with.

MR. THADDEUS STEPHENS.

Hon. THADDEUS STEPHENS has so far recovered from his recent indisposition that he is engaged in the preparation of a speech in favor of the Alaska Appropriation Bill. He insists that his health is not as poor as either his friends or enemies think it is.

THE PRESIDENCY.

GRANT Clubs are being formed in New-Orleans by the leading Republicans, some of whom were prominent in the organization of BEN. BUTLER Republican Clubs last Spring. Strange as it may seem, some of those clubs have reorganized themselves by substituting the name of the hero of Appomattox for that of the so-called hero of New-York in their titles.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The statistics elicited by the Ways and Means Committee in its investigation of the whisky frauds, show that the Government has collected only eighteen cents, instead of $2 per gallon. These statistics were based on the data furnished by the records of the Revenue Bureau, and did not include any estimate for the losses which the Government has sustained since June last, since which time it is well known that the receipts have continually decreased. It is probable that the detailed statement of the amount of revenue derived from this source called for by the House, will show that less than nine cents per gallon have been collected during the present fiscal year.

SHERMAN'S FINANCE BILL.

Senator HENDERSON has prepared a substitute for Senator SHERMAN'S Finance bill, which he will present to the Senate as soon as an opportunity offers. He will also propose, at an early day, a complete system for remodeling the entire Revenue Department of the Government, on a basis which will make it independent in its action and not subject to political influences, and which will likewise involve the refilling of every office in the department.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, Dec. 29.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF UNION SOLDIERS.

The Post-office Department has on hand, taken from the dead letters which accumulated during the war, more than ten thousand photographs of Union soldiers. Although it is believed that many of their relatives would be glad to obtain such pictures, especially of those who have died since the pictures were taken, the Department has not yet been able to decide upon a plan by which the gratification may be afforded.

AMERICAN VESSELS ABROAD.

It appears from an official letter, that on the 8th of November there were flying in the harbor of Honolulu, forty-two American flags from as many whaling and merchant ships; two English, one French, and three Oldenburg flags. All the American whaling fleet had not arrived. Six whalers had entered and sailed again on their Winter cruise.

FUTURE OF MEXICO.

A private letter from Señor ROMERO, dated Mexico, Dec. 9, says that the prospects continue to be satisfactory, and he has not changed his opinion that the Mexicans are now to have permanent peace and a settled government.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

A. R. SPAFFORD, Esq., the Librarian of Congress, in his report to the Joint Committee on the Library, says:

The past year has been marked by a degree of progress in all the interests of the Library unexampled in its past history. The extension of the library rooms, authorized by act of Congress of March 4, 1865, has been fully completed, and the new fire-proof wings, each capable of containing over 70,000 volumes, are opened, and to a large extent filled with books. The space now at command in all departments of the Library is adequate to the accommodation of about 210,000 volumes. An enumeration of the books on hand, including the heavy acquisitions of the present year, shows an aggregate of 165,467 volumes, exclusive of unbound pamphlets, periodicals, manuscripts and maps. Of this aggregate 23,915 volumes are in the law department of the Library. The numerical strength of the Library has thus been doubled within the past two years, and the value of the collection has been incalculably increased.

The removal to the Capitol of the library belonging to the Smithsonian Institute has been completed, and the books, with the single exception of the pamphlets and periodicals, have been catalogued and placed upon the shelves. A catalogue of the Transactions of learned societies in that library has also been printed, under the auspices of the Institution, and is complete up to the last year. The accessions to the library through the medium of exchanges made by the Smithsonian Institute during the current year, number 1,432 volumes and 4,417 pamphlets or parts of volumes, besides 187 maps. The valuable historical library of PETER FORCE, of this city, purchased by act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, was removed to the Capitol during the same month, and the larger portion of the books have been catalogued and placed upon the shelves. For a summary of the various departments of this collection, so rich in the political and historical literature of America, reference is made to the special report of the undersigned upon the Force library made by direction of the Committee, under date of Jan. 25, 1867. The immense mass of newspapers and other periodicals, pamphlets, bound and unbound, maps and other materials acquired with this library, and the very large collection of pamphlets belonging to the Smithsonian Institution, will be prepared for the catalogue as soon as the titles of the unbound books, now nearly completed, are disposed of. An enumeration of these, similar to that already effected with regard to books, will then be made and reported to Congress.

The accessions to the library during the year ending Dec. 1, 1867, aside from the special collections already alluded to, number 9,474 volumes, derived from the following named sources:

	Volumes.
By purchase	5,783
By the operation of copyright law	1,493
By the exchange of the Smithsonian Institute	1,432
By presentation, (chiefly official documents,)	766
Total	9,474

This aggregate is exclusive of about 2,000 pamphlets, and exceeds the additions of the preceding year (1866) by 2,223 volumes.

By the Copyright laws of the United States, as amended March 4, 1865, and Feb. 18, 1867, one copy of each publication for which the Government granted a copyright is required to be deposited in the library of Congress. The operation of this act during the year has been attended with greatly increased efficiency, as is shown by the following comparative statement of articles received at the library for the years ending Dec. 1, 1866, and Dec. 1, 1867, respectively:

	1866.	1867.
Number of volumes of books	836	1,493
Number of pamphlets and periodicals	572	1,340
Number of pieces of music	386	1,256
Number of engravings and photographs	170	319
Number of maps	32	91
Total number of articles	1,996	4,499

The material increase of additions to the library from this source is attributable chiefly to the amendment of the law recommended in the last report of the undersigned, by which a penalty is imposed for non-compliance, and the transmission through the mails of all copyright matter for this library is made free.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Edward Gould Buffum.

The sudden death of this gentleman in Paris, announced by Atlantic Cable, has produced a feeling of more than ordinary sorrow and regret among his many friends in this country, and is a serious loss to American journalism.

Mr. BUFFUM had resided abroad for the last eight or nine years as correspondent for several American newspapers, and was not only an accomplished writer for the Daily Press, with which he had maintained a connection for twenty years, but was the author of many excellent books and a brilliant contributor to the monthly and quarterly magazines. It is understood that he has left a manuscript volume of piquant sketches of Parisian life, which will be published here. A man of pleasing and popular manners, his genial character made him a great favorite with the large and refined resident American population of Paris, and on occasions of private and public festivity and rejoicing he was always an honored guest, distinguished for his wit and humor and epigrammatic after-dinner speeches. We remember his speech at the dinner given to the American Minister at the Grand Hotel was pronounced, at the time, by our own Paris correspondent, "Malakoff," in these columns, as the best and happiest of the occasion. At the solicitation of Americans Mr. BUFFUM had also, of late years, delivered lectures on various subjects in Paris, to gay and crowded houses. His acquirements and accomplishments were very great and of the highest order, and his natural fine taste made his criticisms on Art and Manners especially valuable. The artists of Paris have lost a cherished friend and companion. He was a friend in need and a friend indeed.

Mr. BUFFUM was a native of Rhode Island, and the youngest son of the well-known Quaker philanthropist, ARNOLD BUFFUM. At one time he was editor of the *Alta California* newspaper and a member of the Legislature of California, which country he first visited during the Mexican War as a Lieutenant in STEVENSON'S Regiment of New-York Volunteers.

The Horrible Wife-Murder in Illinois.

A dispatch from St. Louis to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, 27th inst., gives the following particulars of the tragic affair at Belleville, Ill., on Thursday night:

"It appears JACOB SCHOPP was in the habit of maltreating his wife MARY. They had separated several times, owing to the violent conduct of the husband, and some months since SCHOPP left, saying he should never return. Mrs. SCHOPP then applied for and obtained a divorce. Last evening SCHOPP suddenly returned, went to the rooms of his former wife, and after some inquiry about the children, demanded $200 of her. What immediately followed is not precisely known, but soon after a loud scream was heard by the occupants of the adjoining room, and on entering Mrs. SCHOPP'S apartments she was found to have been terribly cut in the abdomen, and almost disemboweled, and SCHOPP was lying across two chairs with six self-inflicted stabs in the left breast. Early this morning both parties were still alive, but neither is expected to recover. Mrs. SCHOPP is represented to be a very respectable and hard-working woman, and has three children.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRES LAST EVENING.—At 5:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the clothing-store of JACOB ELIAS, No. 346½ Bowery, located at the corner of Great Jones-street. The flames were confined to the store, but the stock was almost entirely destroyed or badly damaged by water. The loss of ELIAS, according to his estimate, will be about $15,000, and he has $14,000 insurance in the following companies: Mechanics', $4,000; Merchants', Baltic, Park and Commonwealth, $2,500 each. The building is leased by WM. R. ROBERTS, and is damaged about $500....At 7:30 o'clock a fire was discovered in the basement of No. 355 Bowery, occupied by J. OLSCHAFFER & Co. as a hat-store. The stock was damaged to the extent of $300. The building, owned by JANE GALLAGHER, was damaged $350, a loss covered by a policy of $3,000 in the Market Insurance Company....At 6:38 o'clock a kerosene lamp exploded on the premises No. 689 Water-street, occupied by FREDERICK REHR, setting fire to the house and burning Mr. REHR severely. The flames were extinguished with trifling damage....At 6 o'clock a fire was discovered in the basement of No. 157 East Thirtieth street, occupied by J. H. PIEHL & Co.; damages $75; covered by insurance in the Mechanics' & Traders' for $2,500. The building belongs to the Pinckney estate, and is damaged to the extent of $2,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—Last evening Detective BARKER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested in a house of ill fame in Spring-street CHARLES STONE, a young man aged 22 years, who is charged with stealing a gold watch valued at $100 and a diamond ring valued at $115 from CHARLES H. WILSON, of No. 54 West Twenty-second-street. The pawn-tickets for the watch and pin being found by Detective BARKER, the missing articles were recovered in a pawnshop, where they had been pledged by STONE in his own name. The prisoner will be arraigned before Justice LEDWITH this morning.

CHURCH-SOCIABLE.—A social tea meeting and musical entertainment took place at the Alanson M. E. Church, Norfolk-street, on Christmas evening, the proceeds of which were devoted to Sabbath-school purposes. The tables were bountifully laden with good things, which were provided gratuitously by the ladies of the school. The singing was without fault, and reflected great credit upon the performers. Short addresses were delivered by Rev. Bishop JAMES Prof. MATTISON and Rev. W. H. BOOLE, and were both instructive and amusing.

FEEDING THE POOR.—The German branch of the Young Men's Christian Association reports that during the five days ending yesterday it has fed the poor as follows: Wednesday, Dec. 25, 85 persons; Thursday, 96; Friday, 109; Saturday, 120; Sunday, 173. Total, 583. The receipt of $79 30, and various articles of food, contributed for this purpose, is acknowledged by the Contribution Committee, of which PETER KEHR, No. 109 Suffolk-street, is Chairman.

DEAD INFANTS FOUND.—Yesterday morning, a dead male infant was found in the burying-ground in East Eleventh-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, and also one was found in the street opposite No. 119 West Twenty-fifth-street. Both bodies were taken to the Morgue.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.—It is reported from the Fifth Precinct that JOHN BOWERS has been arrested on a charge of entering the house of AUGUST PROPFER, No. 96 Watts-street, and stealing clothing valued at $172. The prisoner is still held at the Station-house.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mrs. ROSANNA MILLER, 60 years of age, residing at No. 394 West-street, fell down stairs and was instantly killed.

UNSAFE BUILDING.—The building No. 88 Mulberry-street is reported unsafe, in consequence of excavations on the adjoining lot. Inspector McGREGOR was notified yesterday.

ACCIDENT.—JOHN WILLIAMS, a child 4 years old, fell from a window at No. 188½ Greene-street, yesterday, and was severely injured internally.

To Physicians.

Allow me to call your attention to my

PREPARATION
OF
COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT
BUCHU.

The component parts are

BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION:

Buchu in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement by liquor obtained from Juniper Berries, containing very little sugar, a small proportion of spirit, and more palatable than any now in use. The active properties are by this mode extracted.

Buchu, as prepared by druggists generally, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance. The action of a flame destroys this, (its active principle,) leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates. The smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added to prevent fermentation. Upon inspection, it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœa, nor is it a Syrup, and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist of 18 Years Experience, Philadelphia, and now located at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

[From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown-streets, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising

FROM INDISCRETION

The exhausted powers of Nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found, Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil; in fact, Universal Lassitude, Prostration and Inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The Constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus; and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence in, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, copaiba and mercury in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

in all diseases of these organs, whether existing in "Male" or "Female," from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken down or delicate constitutions, procure the Remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the Bodily Health, Mental Powers and Happiness.

All the above diseases require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50.
Principal Depot,
No. 594 BROADWAY, New-York.

—*Advertisement.*

Extraordinary Improvement in Artificial Teeth.

From Watson's Weekly Art Journal.

Dr. M. LEVETT has always ranked among our first dentists, and dentistry owes much to his scientific researches and inventions, but his new invention of Suction Cellular Plate, in combination with a reticulated gold web and rubber base, for artificial teeth, comes nearer to perfection than any we have seen. It is so light as hardly to be a weight in the hand, and at the same time is extremely elastic and strong. By a series of air cells it is held immovable in the mouth, and is so small and compact that it does not interfere with speech or taste. It is in short the lightest, the most cleanly, and the firmest denture that was ever put in the mouth, and consequently we commend it over all others.

No. 27 (late 26) East 20th-st.,
Fifth house from Broadway,

[*Advertisement.*]

"A good sewing-machine lightens the labor and promotes the health and happiness of those at home." For family use GROVER & BAKER'S is the best, and therefore the most desirable for a holiday present.—*Advertisement.*

Davis Collamore & Co.,

CHINA, GLASS AND PLATED WARE.

REMOVAL.

Our entire stock is now offered at REDUCED PRICES, in view of our removal up-town in early Spring.

White China Dinner Sets, Second Choice, 143 ps., $30.
White China Tea Sets, Second Choice, 44 ps., $6 50.
Gold-edge Tea Sets, 44 ps., $15.
Decorated Tea Sets, $13.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 479 Broadway,
Four doors below Broome-st.

—*Advertisement.*

Correct Time.

AMERICAN WATCHES

in every variety, guaranteed by special certificate, indorsed by American Watch Company.

T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway.
T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
No. 157 Fulton-st.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. **53** and **55** John-st., New-York.

Hull's Family Soap.

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Radical Restoration.—Its good effects are permanent. It not only restores the color of the hair, but the quantity and natural glossiness. This is said by every one using MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (NEW STYLE) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (in one bottle.) Every druggist sells it. Price $1.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. *They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail, by

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st

Be Sure and Call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrappers. All others are base imitations.

Elegant Holiday Goods.

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,

Late Caswell, Mack & Co.,) under Fifth-avenue Hotel, have a large and elegant assortment of toilet articles, &c., comprising toilet sets, ivory brushes, shell combs, pungents, and druggists' fancy goods generally, of the most unique and elegant styles and designs, selected by Mr. Caswell personally in Paris and London, and imported by us direct. They are not simply elegant but useful, and admirably adapted for holiday presents.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.

STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Gilt Cut Glass Cologne Bottles in Carved Cases.

One of the most charming presents for the Holidays. One pair of bottles to the case, filled with very choice and delicate odors.

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Coffee Urns—Wine Stands,

Wine Coolers, Tea and Coffee Sets, fine Cutlery, and other very desirable goods for *furnishing and decorating New Year's Tables,* at retail to Jan. 1.

HIRAM YOUNG & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 20 John-st.

Hot and Cold

COFFEE URNS AND ICE PITCHERS,
Indispensable for New-Year's Day.

Also, Fine PLATED TEA SETS AND WAITERS. For the BEST and CHEAPEST call upon LUCIUS HART & CO., No. 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

All Ladies and Gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair look beautiful during the holidays, should get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. It quiets the nervous action of the overtaxed brain, restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out at once, and keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists, hair-dressers, fancy goods dealers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Glove Boxes.

A few very choice varieties of GLOVE BOXES, selected by our Mr. CASWELL in Paris, and imported direct by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,

Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water-st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Culbert Brothers,

NO. 777 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,)
Dealers in
FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE,
PARIS CLOCKS,
GOLD WATCHES,
ALSO PEARL AND
CORAL JEWELRY,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Gifts for the Holidays.

The undersigned, agents for Borel & Courvoisier, of Neufchatel, have just received instructions to close out the balance of their large stock of Gold and Silver Watches

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ During the Holidays only.

QUINCHE & KRUGLER,
Nos. 6 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

Exquisite Gilt Articles for Holiday Presents.

Such as JEWEL CASES, CARD BASKETS, with beautiful Colored Views thereon. Selected by Mr. CASWELL personally in Paris, and imported direct by

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Notice.

The steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will be withdrawn from the Bristol Line on the 1st day of January for a few weeks, in order that they may be renovated and put in thorough and complete order for the business of the ensuing year, when they will immediately resume their trips.

The performance of these steamers since they were placed upon the route, and especially during the past month, which has been unusually severe, has been most satisfactory. They have been thoroughly tested in all kinds of weather, and the fact is now demonstrated beyond question that under all circumstances they are the safest, most comfortable and perfect steamers ever on the Sound.

This line having thus secured the universal confidence of the traveling public and the reputation for security so well established, it is not the policy of this Company to allow it to be diminished by substituting for a brief interval any inferior or second-class boats, especially at a season when the larger number of travelers prefer the land to any water route.

The transportation of passengers will therefore be suspended for a few weeks and the line covered by exclusively freight boats.

Two of the first-class fast Providence propellers will be placed upon the route, in order that there shall be no interruption in the transit of freight, and shippers may be sure of having their goods promptly delivered, as these steamers make quick time and are more certain of performing their trips through the ice than ordinary side-wheel steamers.

H. O. BRIGGS,
General Manager Br. S. S. CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

New Hat Store.

NEW PRICES HOLIDAY HATS.

Fine silk hats, $6; the best, $7. Why pay $8 and $9 elsewhere. FLEMING, Manufacturer, No. 146 Fulton-st. adjoining Claremont Hotel.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

People that make New-Year's calls find a cup of good coffee very exhilarating. Ladies who wish to please their callers in this respect should use "B. T. BABBITT'S Lion Coffee," warranted perfectly pure. One can in every twenty contains a one dollar greenback. Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.

A Great Offer for the Holidays.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six superior makers, at very low prices for cash, or will take one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly instalments, for rent, and rent money applied, if purchased.

Holiday Presents.—Beautiful boots and shoes, all styles, with bows, rosettes, &c.; also Arctic gaiters, India rubbers.

MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

Holiday Styles of Gents' Hats, Ready at popular prices. BURKE, No. 126 Fulton-st.

Bronze Indispensables,

Such as INKSTANDS, THERMOMETERS, PAPER WEIGHTS, selected in Paris by our Mr. CASWELL, and imported direct by

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under 5th-av. Hotel.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Most Carefully Selected Assortment of elegant FURS in the City, and at unusually low prices. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Young Men will find the New Style of HATS FOR CALLS, the most elegant fabric of the season, at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

At no other Establishment in America is there such an unlimited field for the selection of Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Infants' HATs, as at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Bradstreet's Parlor Finished Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips. No. 87 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

BLISS—BAILEY.—At Danbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. J. L. Townsend, assisted by Rev. Dr. Hawley, Capt. JOHN S. BLISS, of Greenpoint, L. I., to Miss ESTELLE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Bailey, of Danbury, Conn.

CATELY—TOBIAS.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Enoch H. Suplee, of the Episcopal Church of the Nativity, ALFRED CATELY, of New-York, to ELLA M. TOBIAS, youngest daughter of Solomon Tobias, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DOWNS—DEADY.—At the Jackson-square M. E. Church, Baltimore, Md., on Tuesday, Dec. 24, by Rev. John Hedges, WILLIAM L. DOWNS, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss ELLA T. DEADY, daughter of the late John Deady, of Baltimore, Md.

DIED.

BARLOW.—At Sing Sing, on Saturday, Dec. 28, ELLA FRANCIS, second daughter of Wm. H. and Catharine S. Barlow.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father, on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock, in Ellis-place, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BORDEN.—In Philadelphia, on Friday, Dec. 27, CATHARINE T. BORDEN, relict of the late Richard Borden, of Rumson, N. J., in the 60th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, in Rumson, on Third Day, 12th month, 31st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend. Carriages will meet the 4 P. M. train R. R. and D. B. R. R. this day, (Monday,) on arrival at Red Bank.

BOGART.—On Saturday, Dec. 28, in the 52d year of her age, JULIA AUGUSTA, wife of Anderson Bogart, and daughter of the late Philip and Rachel Correll.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 78 Lexington-av., on Monday, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BACHIA.—On Friday, Dec. 27, after a short illness, MARY ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Richard A. and Mary E. Bachia, aged 16 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, 2d-st., between South 2d and South 3d sts., Williamsburgh, on Monday, Dec. 30, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CALLICOT.—On Saturday, Dec. 28, FITZINA H., wife of Theophilus C. Callicot, aged 38 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the southeast corner of Henry and President sts., Brooklyn.

COOKE.—At Holmdel, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 27, ROBERT W. COOKE, M. D., in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M., in the Reformed Church.

DE BEVOIS.—On Friday, Dec. 27, Mrs. MARIA C. DE BEVOIS, widow of the late Charles J. De Bevois, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her sons, John C., Cornelius S. and Michael C. De Bevois, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, Fresh Pond, Newtown, L. I., on Monday, the 30th inst., at 1 P. M.

ELLERY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 29, of malignant scarlet fever, ERNEST, son of Wm. P. and Fanny L. Ellery, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 203 President-st., Carroll-park, without further notice.

ESKILDSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 28, Mrs. MARY ESKILDSON, aged 69 years.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. F. Whitney, Pacific-st., near Nostrand-av. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

FLINT.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 28, Mrs. EUNICE FLINT, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, Orange, N. Y., this day, (Monday,) the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at Armenia, N. Y.

GILBERT.—On Saturday, Dec. 28, HENRY C., son of the late Warren and Madeline Gilbert, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his uncle, Clinton Gilbert, No. 45 5th-av., this (Monday) evening, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, without further invitation. Interment in the family grounds at Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y., on Tuesday at 11 o'clock A. M.

GALLAHER.—At St. Bernard, Farquier County, Va., on Sunday morning, Dec. 22, ELIZA ARISS, wife of B. Frank Gallaher, formerly of New-York City, and second daughter of the late Richard Bernard Buckner, of Farquier County, Va., aged 34 years, 2 months and 29 days.

GODFREY.—At Princeton, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 28, ELIZABETH GODFREY, widow of Joseph Godfrey, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 31, at 1 o'clock, from the New-Jerusalem Church, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

HOWARD.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 28, of consumption, CHARLES N. HOWARD, only son of Nathan, Jr., and Frances T. Howard, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, James W. Hartell, No. 65 7th-st.

McKAY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 28, after a long and painful illness, JANE ANN, wife of John McKay, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 177 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Sullivan County, N. Y., papers please copy.

McLANE.—In Baltimore, on Saturday, Dec. 21, of scarlet fever, JAMES GORE KING, eldest son of James L. and Fanny King McLane.

ROBINSON.—At Weehawken, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 22, of consumption, JOHN N. ROBINSON, in the 28th year of his age.

☞ Ulster County papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 28, BARTLETT SMITH, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother, Andrew J. Smith, are requested to attend his funeral on Monday morning, the 30th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 308 West 20th-st. Services at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th-st., at 10 o'clock.

ST. JOHN.—On Sunday, Dec. 29, of inflammatory rheumatism, Miss MARY ANN ST. JOHN, in the 26th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, Mr. Ward St. John, No. 33 South 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

VAN BRUNT.—On Sunday, Dec. 29, at his late residence, No. 25 West 45th-st., TUNIS VAN BRUNT, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 21st-st. and 5th-av., on Tuesday, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

☞ Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Chicago papers please copy.

WAINWRIGHT.—On Friday evening, Dec. 27, E. WAINWRIGHT, in his 92d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his son-in-law, J. N. Bradley, No. 9 East 14th-st., on Monday morning, the 30th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

WHEELER.—On Sunday, Dec. 29, of disease of the heart, MARY AMANDA WHEELER, daughter of Benjamin and Catharine Selina Wheeler, aged 17 years, 8 months and 2 days.

WOLCOTT.—At Utica, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 23, CAROLINE, wife of Samuel G. Wolcott, M. D., and daughter of the late Thomas H. Hubbard.

YOUNGS.—On Friday, Dec. 27, JANE W., wife of William Youngs.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES AND CHAINS,

of every description, at low prices, at
A. C. BENEDICT'S,
NO. 28 BOWERY.

DEAN'S CAKES FOR NEW-YEAR'S TABLES.

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FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES.

We offer our entire stock of rich and fashionable Furniture at greatly reduced prices.

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WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED GOODS

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A. C. BENEDICT'S,
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DIAMOND FINGER-RINGS

of all descriptions, high-priced, medium and low-priced, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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Pearl, Garnet, Carbuncles, Etruscan, Coral, Stone, Cameo and Pearl, Silver, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.

New styles, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Fifty Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS.

New styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CONSULATE OF PERU,
NEW-YORK, 28th December, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED by his Excellency, the Peruvian Minister at Washington, to caution the public against purchasing or in any way negotiating certain Bonds of the "PERUVIAN AND CHILIAN CONJOINT ISSUE," which were delivered by the Financial Agents of Peru in this City, pursuant to instructions received by them from the Legation of said Republic in Washington, to a certain party who was to hold them ON DEPOSIT ONLY, but who in violation of good faith and of the confidence reposed in him, has improperly disposed of the same. The Bonds in question are numbered as follows, viz.:

A, Nos. 1 and 15 of $1,000 each.
A, Nos. 1,51 and 1,130 of 1,000 each.
A, Nos. 1,477 and 1,496 of 1,000 each.
A, Nos. 1,582 and 1,627 of 1,000 each.
A, Nos. 1,638 and 1,640 of 1,000 each.
A, Nos. 1,646 and 1,709 of 1,000 each.
A, Nos. 1,760 and 1,845 of 1,000 each.
A, Nos. 1,710 and 1,779 of 1,000 each.
A, Nos. 1,910 and 1,959 of 1,000 each.
A, Nos. 1,980 and 2,059 of 1,000 each.
B, Nos. 5,002 and 5,041 of 500 each.
B, Nos. 5,043 and 5,051 of 500 each.
B, Nos. 5,054 and 5,076 of 500 each.

Capitalists and all others interested are consequently cautioned against negotiating or purchasing the above described Bonds, and notified that the interest coupons attached thereto will not be paid; and holders of said Bonds must look for indemnity to the party from whom they may have received them.

JOSE CARLOS TRACY, Consul of Peru.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT for ladies; a pair of those handsome quilted slippers from SLATER'S, No. 283 Broadway, near Worth-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES,
BOYS' SLEDS AND TOOL CHESTS.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.

W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

HOWARD & CO.,

NO. 619 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

will offer during the present week the balance of their stock of

RICH FANCY GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

Gold Pens, Gold, Silver, Ivory, Pearl and Rubber, pen and pencils. The largest and best assortment in the City at prices that defy competition. All goods warranted.

E. S. JOHNSON & CO.,
No. 44 Nassau-st., near Liberty.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Just received, 100 very richly engraved ENAMELED LADIES' FINE GOLD HUNTING LEVER WATCHES, Offered at 25 per cent. below Broadway prices, at A. C. BENEDICT'S, No. 28 Bowery.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE POSTMASTER-General has given authority to the Postmaster of this City to sell Postage Stamps and Stamped Envelopes, at a moderate discount, to a limited number of responsible business men, (Druggists, Stationers, &c.) located in different parts of the City, who will agree to comply with certain conditions.

Application must be made between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at the General Post-office, to

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

DIAMONDS AND WATCHES BOUGHT and money loaned on either, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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BY HIS SONS,
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This is one of the most instructive and fascinating biographies which has issued from the American press in many a day. Not one can carefully read such a book without receiving permanent impressions for good, as well as being constantly interested in the career of this truly great man.

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Choice editions of the Poets,
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BEST STANDARD LITERATURE,
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At BURNTON'S, No. 93 [illegible]-av., also No. 238 Bowery, (small store.) A very large assortment selling at less than usual prices. Albums, Indian bead work, Fans, toilet goods, fine pocket-books, games, &c. All of the magazines. Also, a very large stock of diaries, from 15 cents to $3.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

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WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

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NEW-YORK, Dec. 28—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81	108⅝	108⅞	10-40 Cou.	101⅞	102
Coupon 1881	112⅝	112⅞	Gold	133⅝	133⅞
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5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅝	105⅞	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅝	117⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅝	106	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅝	116⅞
5-20 C. '65Jan&Jly	108⅛	108⅜	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '67	108⅛	108⅜	Oct., comp'ds '65	115⅞	116
10-40 Reg.	101½	102	U. S. 3 ℔ c. Cer.	100⅜	100⅝

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FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)

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and other WESTERN SECURITIES,

Wanted at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, [illegible] AND AUCTIONEER, STOCK BROKER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and the estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as an unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

STATE OF MISSOURI INTEREST.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

The coupons due 1st January next from bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Missouri, in aid of railroads, (the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad excepted,) will be paid on presentation after that date at this bank.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., Corner of Broadway and 42d-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868. Poll will be opened at 12 M. and closed at 2 P. M. The transfer book will be closed on the evening of Dec. 31, 1867, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 14, 1868.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

THE PROVIDENT FUND AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

The transfer-book will be closed on and after the 3d of January, 1868.

J. EDWIN CONANT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Masterton, Smith & Sinclair Stone Dressing Company will be held at their works, foot of East 29th-st., on WEDNESDAY, January 8th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing trustees and transacting any other business which may come before the meeting.

Polls to continue open to 12 M.

By order of the Trustees,

ALEX. MILNE, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

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49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CITY OF BRUNSWICK are hereby notified to attend a meeting at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 15, on FRIDAY, the 3d Jan., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., to consider and decide on such measures as will provide for the immediate demands on the Company. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Central Petroleum Co. for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M. Polls will be open from 12 till 1 o'clock. Transfer-books closed, according to by-laws, from Dec. 27 to Jan. 18.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. A. PALMER, President.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 16, 1867.

COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st January, 1868, will be paid at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Tennessee, falling due on the 1st day of January, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 P. M.

W. H. COX, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., Dec. 28, 1867.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT OF THE scrip stock of this Company ($20 on each [illegible]) will be payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

M. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

NOTICE—STUYVESANT BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for directors and inspectors of election, will be held at their banking-house, No. 752 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 1868, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

W. B. CARMAN, President.

ATHENS COUNTY, OHIO, COUPONS, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after 2d proximo, on presentation at the office of WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

DUE JAN. 1, 1868,

Will be paid on and after that date,

IN GOLD COIN,

Free of Government Tax,

At the Company's Office,

No. 20 Nassau-st.,

New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND, 7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 80 CENTS.

CAPITAL ($1,000,000 PAID IN)....$1,200,000.

Bonded debt $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including five thousand acres of coal land heavily covered with valuable timber, and upon which a twelve foot vein of superior Anthracite Coal is now being worked. For full particulars, send for pamphlet to the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

No. 111 Broadway; or

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,

No. 32 Wall-st.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK

for sale at market rates. Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.,

Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.

DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.

DETROIT and MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS of First Funding Bonds,

DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds.

due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d proximo, less Government Tax. Also,

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of 10 per cent. Equipment Bonds, free of Government Tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to

Messrs. HOWES & MACY,

No. 30 Wall-st.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA.

The Seven per Cent. interest coupons (bonds of 1882) due Jan. 1, will be paid at the banking-house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks, which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1868, FROM the following-named Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868, on presentation at this office, viz.:

G. and C. U. Railroad Co. Elgin and State Line Bonds.

G. and C. U. Railroad Co. Mississippi River Bridge Bonds.

Beloit and Madison Railroad Co. First Mortgage Bonds.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date at the banking-house of FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL CO., OFFICE NO. 229 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL COUPONS ON THE ten per cent. Land Grant, First and only Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank on and after Jan. 1, 1868.

H. S. WELLES, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—JERSEY-CITY COUPON BONDS—The coupons on 6 and 7 per cent. Jersey City coupon bonds due Jan. 1, 1868, are payable on presentation at the Second National Bank of Jersey City and Fourth National Bank of New-York.

T. R. BENWELL, Comptroller.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 28, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE MORTGAGE bonds of the MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD COMPANY, payable in the City of New-York on the 1st day of January next, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic.

CHARLES T. POLLARD, President.

STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 96 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 A. M.

H. C. BARR, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 10, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due on the 1st of January, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage 8 per cent. bonds of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of

SOUTTER & CO.,

No. 53 William-st.

THE COUPONS OF THE SACRAMENTO Valley Railroad Company's bonds, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the banking-house of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 24 Nassau-st.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Agent and Attorney.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE MORTGAGE COUPONS OF THE Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the Ocean National Bank.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS. 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for directors of this Bank will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

ZENAS E. NEWELL, Cashier.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1868, will be paid at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Dec. 28, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $36 15 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $5 55 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF INSTRUCTIONS OF the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that on and after Jan. 2, 1868, bonds of the Loan of 1847 (act Jan. 28, 1847,) will be redeemed at this office on presentation of Certificates.

The latter must be assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and indorsed by the party to whom payment is required to be made.

Where such assignments are executed in a representative or fiduciary capacity, the evidence of authority to make the assignment must accompany the certificates. Should that evidence be already filed with the Department, the date of its transmission, and the bureau in which it was lodged, should be stated.

Certificates presented should be listed in a schedule, in which the numbers, denominations, names of payees, and other data above required, should be set forth.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Asst. Treas.

THE COUPONS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, due Jan. 1, will be paid in gold at the banking-house of HOWES & MACEY.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of the Government tax, has been declared, payable to the stockholders of this Company, and to the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, on the 2d day of January next; to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York; and to the stockholders registered in Cleveland at the office of the Treasurer, by check on New-York or funds current in Cleveland, as the stockholders may respectively elect at the time of receiving their dividend. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 21st inst., until the 3d day of January next.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board,

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Dec. 16, 1867.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Three Dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of December instant, by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed the 26th day of December to reopen the 3d of January.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., free from United States Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, or to their legal representatives, on the 2d day of January next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., Saturday, 21st December instant, and reopened on the morning of Friday, 3d January, 1868.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) per cent., has been this day declared, free of all tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2. An extra dividend of two and 67-100 per cent. free of Government tax, has also been declared, to pay the taxes levied by the City and County against the shareholders of the Bank. The transfer-book will remain closed from the 24th inst. to Jan. 2, inclusive. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RR., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER cent., less Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock, payable on the 31st of December, 1867, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., to the holders of same as registered at closing of books. The transfer books will close on the 14th proximo, and reopen for transfers on the 2d of January, 1868.

C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of three and one-half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this Company on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, next.

The transfer-books will be closed to the 2d January.

By order,

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the second day of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that day.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, is declared payable Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer books close Dec. 24, P. M., and open Jan. 3.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 2, 1868. Transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The transfer-books will be closed until the 5th January, 1868.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer-books will be closed. By order of the Board.

GEO. J. N. ZABRISKIE, Ass't Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 Broad-st., corner Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1868.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868, until which date the transfer book will be closed.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders on the 2d January, 1868. The transfer books will remain closed until the 2d prox.

JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free from Government tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 19, 1867.—The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of Jan. 2, next.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of all tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1868.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

BULLION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—A dividend has been declared payable Jan. 1, 1868, to stockholders of that date. Payable in Boston at the office of the Company, No. 19 Lindall-st., and in New-York at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

J. P. WHITNEY, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Jan. 6.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, No. 6 State-st., New-York, Dec. 10, 1867.—The Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent. payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

IRA KETCHAM, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 8th of January next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th prox.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. for the current six months, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer books will remain closed from this day until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.

J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer Books will remain closed until that date.

W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until 2d prox.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer-books will be closed from date until Jan. 2.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of all tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1868.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, is this day declared, payable Jan. 6, 1868. Transfer-books close Dec. 28, P. M., and open Jan. 7.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

BULLS HEAD BANK.—THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The usual Quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF SOUTH THIRD AND FOURTH STS., BROOKLYN, E. D., (late WILLIAMSBURGH,) L. I.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums of THREE DOLLARS and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

AN EXTRA INTEREST will also be paid at the same time at the rate of TWO PER CENT. per annum.

ALL FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.

WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.

SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1867.

1868—JANUARY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st January.

Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from the 1st of January.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in German, French and English.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.

By order of the Board.

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 34th-st. and 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 20, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868. Interest not called for will be added to principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

The usual DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1868.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS COMMENCES next on Jan. 1, 1868, and dividends not withdrawn will draw interest from that date, the same as principal.

SIX PER CENT. allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT.

Books in English, French and German.

ASSETS, $4,360,418 63.

A DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 to $5,000, free of tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 21. Interest not withdrawn will bear interest same as principal.

JNO. McLEAN, President.

WM. S. WHITLOCK, NAPOLEON J. HAINES, Vice-Presidents.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 82 NASSAU, (NEAR FULTON-ST.,) NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not withdrawn will bear interest as principal from Jan. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

PEOPLES' SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 1,146 BROADWAY,

Between 26th and 27th sts.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on Deposits.

Free from Government Tax.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent., on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.

INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

All moneys deposited on or before the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 1, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH.—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,873 48.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

DEPOSITS made on or before January 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY GOODS

ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

JUST RECEIVED

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

RICHARD GREEN,

NO. 779 BROADWAY,

Between 9th and 10th sts.

MESSRS. LORD & TAYLOR

OFFER

AT RETAIL

SUPERIOR PARIS KID GLOVES,

AT

ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR.

LADIES' HEAVY COTTON HOSE,

FROM

25 CTS. PER PAIR.

MEN'S MERINO

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

EXTRA QUALITY,

FROM

75 CTS. EACH.

ALSO,

CHEAP DRESS GOODS,

INTENDED EXPRESSLY FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

PUT UP IN FULL DRESS LENGTHS AND ARRANGED ON TABLES FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS, AND TO FACILITATE SALES,

AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

STORES { Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

USEFUL AND APPROPRIATE GIFTS

FOR

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

NEW PARIS SILKS,

RICH LACES,

ALL THE LATEST STYLES OF

CLOAKS AND SACQUES,

AND A FULL LINE OF

REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

ALSO,

PAISLEY, BROCHE AND FANCY WOOL SHAWLS,

MORNING, WALKING AND DRIVING SUITS,

AND

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

ELEGANT, USEFUL

AND CHEAP.

LACE CURTAINS,

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS,

AND NAPKINS,

PUT UP IN SETS IN FANCY BOXES EXPRESSLY FOR PRESENTS.

Until Jan 1 we offer OUR ENTIRE STOCK of the above goods

"AT COST."

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

BLANKETS,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

AT

LOW PRICES.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS WE SHALL OFFER A LARGE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF DELAINE AND MOHAIR DRESS GOODS AT $2, $3, $4 AND $4 50 PER DRESS; BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CALICOES AT 12½c. PER YARD; HEAVY BALMORAL SKIRTS AT $2 50; ALSO, SOME REAL BARGAINS IN ASTRAKHAN AND ALASKA MUFFS and CAPES; POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, Opposite Tiffany & Co.

JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,

A splendid line of BLACK DRESS GOODS, in most desirable fabrics, from $3 75 to $8 per dress.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

ASTRAKHAN, ALASKA AND BEAVER CLOAKINGS.

Several new styles. Also, a fine assortment of SACKS, SHAWLS and BONNETS, at prices to suit the times. Call and see them.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

FURS! FURS!!

AT

POPULAR PRICES

IN

SABLE,

ROYAL ERMINE,

MINK,

ASTRAKHAN,

SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.,

Carriage and Sleigh Robes in variety.

Foot-muffs, Mufflers, Gauntlets and Skating-caps.

Every article guaranteed.

BURKE, No. 469 Broadway, adjoining Lord & Taylor.

Branch No. 98 Fulton-st.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

DRY GOODS

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT

POPULAR PRICES.

FOR LADIES:

BREAKFAST SHAWLS, SONTAGS,

COMFORTERS, SCARFS, HOODS,

CAPES, SACQUES, GARIBALDIS,

SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,

MERINO, COTTON, AND WOOL HOSIERY,

KID, CLOTH, AND CASTOR GLOVES.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,

KID, CLOTH, CASTOR AND BUCK GLOVES,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH HOSIERY,

CARRIAGE ROBES, CHEST PROTECTORS,

SCARF RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

MACKINTOSH COATS.

FOR BOYS AND MISSES:

BALMORAL AND ROB ROY STOCKINGS,

CLOTH AND FANCY KNIT GAITERS,

MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

CLOTH, KID AND BEAVER GLOVES,

FANCY MITTENS AND INFANTERS,

COMFORTERS, SCARFS, HOODS,

GARIBALDI AND CARDIGAN JACKETS.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL GOODS

AT

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, AT

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

NEW-YEAR'S GOODS

AT POPULAR PRICES.

WE ARE OPENING

500 REAL POINT LACE SETS

at $6, $8, $10 and $14 a set,

which cost to import

from $25 to $50 a set.

The cheapest point lace sets

ever offered in America.

Also a full stock of

POINT LACE AND

POINT APPLIQUE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.

VALENCIENNES LACE HDKFS.

Linen Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

Infants' Embroidered Robes, Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

The balance of Christmas Goods closing out at

LESS THAN COST.

DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES, A FULL ASSORTMENT of LADIES', GENT'S and MISSES in MODES, PARTY COLORS and WHITE at a lower price than any other Real Kid Glove in the country.

R. H. MACY,

14th-st. and 6th-av.,

two blocks west of Broadway.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

RICHARD GREEN,

NO. 779 BROADWAY,

Between 9th and 10th sts.,

And No. 375 Canal-st.

WINTER

HOSIERY, GLOVES

AND

UNDERGARMENTS

FOR

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.

CURVOISIER'S

Celebrated French Kid Gloves.

NOVELTIES

FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS

MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE, IN THE MOST SUPERIOR MANNER.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,

TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.

PRICES REDUCED.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

LACE CURTAINS,

LINENS, BLANKETS, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY,

Between 11th and 12th sts.

TO "HOUSEKEEPERS."

We are prepared to supply

MATTRESSES,

BOLSTERS,

PILLOWS, &c., &c.,

at short notice and at most reasonable prices.

SHEETS,

PILLOW-CASES

AND TABLE LINEN

Hemmed, marked and delivered ready for immediate use.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

FOR THIS WEEK.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

will be offered in

RICH LACES,

COLLARS, SETS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

COIFFURES, BARBES, VAILS, &c.

KID GLOVES.

1,000 dozen best Italian Kid Gloves, in all the newest shades and white, $1 per pair.

500 dozen best Paris Kid Gloves, every pair warranted, $1 75 per pair.

Gent's best Italian Kid Gloves, $1 25.

Ladies', Gent's and Misses' Cloth Gloves in great variety.

Several job lots of Ladies' Cotton Hose.

Balbriggan Cotton Hose, $1 25 per pair.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Are now offering,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,

REAL CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS—LONG AND SQUARE—AND SCARFS;

ELEGANT POINT-LACE DRESSES, SHAWLS, SETS, VOLANTES, MOUCHOIRS, PELLERINES, TROUSSEAUX, &c.

VELVET SACQUES, CLOAKS, &c., FROM $35 EACH UPWARD.

FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND QUALITY.

A fresh assortment of

ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, in the newest shades and in all sizes.

FANCY BERLIN BOXES, EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS, CHAIR SEATS, GLOVE BOXES, WRITING DESKS, PIN-CUSHIONS, &c., &c., comprising an elegant and extensive assortment.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

FRENCH MERINOES,

POPLINS,

AND

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

ALL COLORS,

FROM AUCTION,

AT

ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

ALL THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES, AT GREATLY

REDUCED PRICES.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

FROM AUCTION,

At less than gold cost to import.

Broche Long Shawls at $10, $12, $15 to $25.

Paisley Long Shawls at $16, $18 50, $20 to $45.

Paris Cashmere Long Shawls at $21, $23 50, $27 to $75.

Also,

Long Wool Shawls only $4, $4 50, $5 and upward.

Square Wool Shawls only $2, $2 50, $3 and upward.

W. K. PEYTON,

Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

CLOAKINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN AND FANCY STYLES,

At about half the cost of importation.

Also,

BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS AND CHINCHILLAS.

BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

WATERPROOF CLOTHS FOR LADIES' DRESSES AND CLOAKS,

At extremely low prices.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

ARCTIC OVERSHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.

POCKET RUBBERS.

This convenient style of overshoes at $1 per pair.

WHITE LINEN GAITERS AT $4 PER PAIR.

CANTRELL,

No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

Full line of bonnet and sash ribbons.

Real point and other laces.

SILK BONNET VELVETS, from $1 per yard, closing out.

New flowers and feathers.

Dress and cloak Trimmings, fringes, &c., &c.

ALL OUR STOCK OF BONNETS, HATS AND WORSTED GOODS, CLOSING OUT.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW-YEAR GIFTS.

Examine our

POINT AND VALENCIENNES LACE HDKFS.

Linen hemstitch hdkfs. at 20c., 25c., 31c. and 38c.

Embroidered hdkfs., 50c., 75c., $1 and upward.

GENTS' SILK AND LINEN HDKFS. FROM AUCTION, CHEAP.

ALSO LACE AND EMBROIDERED SETS, INFANTS' EMBROIDERED ROBES, BANDS, EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS.

Also the cheapest line of cloth and Cashmere gloves and hosiery yet offered, commencing at 16c., 20c., 25c. per pair.

Ladies' kid gloves at 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 per pair. We import our best kid gloves, every pair warranted. Full assortment of ladies', gents' and misses in black, white, modes and parti-colored. Cheapest for the quality in this City.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

NEW-YEAR GIFTS.

Work Boxes,	Card Baskets,
Writing Desks,	Watch Stands,
Ladies' Companions,	Albums,
Ink and Cigar Stands,	Cigar Cases,
Ladies' Dressing Cases,	Shell Boxes,
Gent's Dressing Cases,	Looking Glasses,
Morocco Bags,	Gold Hair Bands,
Morocco Satchels,	Jewelry,
Glove Boxes,	Fans,

Our stock of Christmas goods closing out at about half price.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

have reduced the prices of their

DOUBLE WIDTH SATIN, STRIPED AND PLAID POPLINS to 65c. per yard, formerly sold at $1 25.

SATIN-STRIPED and PLAID SILKS, $1 25 and $1 50 per yard, less than the gold cost.

BLACK and COLORED CLOTH SACKS—Fresh goods, handsome styles—$5 each and upward.

DRESS GOODS—From 25c. per yard and upward.

BOYS' SUITS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING in every variety.

LADIES' HATS—Latest Paris style.

AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

NEW AND ELEGANT NOVELTIES

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Comprising the LATEST PARIS STYLES SILKS, and EXTRA RICH EMBROIDERY ROBES, TULLES, ARGENTINES, CHENE VELVETS, BLUE SILK PLUSH, EXTRA RICH BROCHE SATINS AND POULT DE SOIES, PLAID POPLINS, &c., &c., SUITABLE FOR EVENING AND WALKING DRESSES. JUST RECEIVED BY LATEST STEAMERS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A CARD.

Messrs. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & Co.,

NO. 405 BROADWAY,

WILL RETAIL DURING THE WEEK

for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Gingham Umbrellas,	50 cents to $2 50.
Alpaca Umbrellas,	$1 50 to $4 00.
Silk Umbrellas,	$3 00 to $15 00.

AN UMBRELLA IS ALWAYS AN ACCEPTABLE GIFT, AND WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE COUNTRY.

T. B. BYNNER & CO.,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND ALL TIME.

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.

AT WHOLESALE, NO. 189 BROADWAY;

AT RETAIL, NO. 157 FULTON-ST.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

GOLD, SILVER AND IVORY-MOUNTED

WALKING CANES

of every description.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST assortment in this city can be found at

A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden-lane.

A NEW AND AMUSING TOY GAME.

NOW READY:

METAMORPHOSIS;

Or, the

GAME OF EXPRESSION.

This game is represented on four wooden blocks (cubes) covered with engravings from ORIGINAL AND ARTISTIC DESIGNS of natural facial expressions, human and animal, so arranged that the number of TRANSFORMATIONS IS TRULY WONDERFUL, and the combinations oftentimes grotesque and laughable, and always amusing.

Put up in a handsome box. Price, $1.

For sale by booksellers and toy dealers.

J. S. REDFIELD, Agent,

No. 140 Fulton-st.

DIARIES FOR 1868.

From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles. Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

7,500 BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS that must be sold before NEW-YEAR'S.

Every kind and style of NEW-YEAR'S GIFT, CHEAP.

N. TIBBALS & CO.,

No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—AN ELEGANT assortment of writing-desks, tourists' cases, portfolios, pocket-books, gold pens and pencils, dressing-cases, diaries, &c., &c.; chess, dominoes, playing-cards, and a great variety of children's games, including croquet sets, parlor ten-pins, &c. A large assortment of foreign and domestic stationery constantly on hand.

DANIEL W. LEE, No. 89 Nassau-st.

FINEST PICTURES AND FRAMES IN New-York at about half of Broadway prices; all kinds of chromos and water colors, at BRADLEY'S, No. 73 Liberty-st., between Broadway and the Post-office.

N. B.—Cut this out.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—OPERA, FIELD and Marine Glasses, Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Microscopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, Thermometers, &c. W. H. HUNTER, Optician, Nos. 1,132 Broadway and 169 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TABLES and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 22.
CHINA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 29.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$150
Second Cabin Passage.......80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......$125
Second Cabin Passage.......70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
SIDON.......Jan. 8
TRIPOLI.......Jan. 15
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.......$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
HELVETIA, CUTTING....SATURDAY, Jan. 4
DENMARK, THOMSON....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ERIN, FORBES....SATURDAY, Jan. 18
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS....SATURDAY, Jan. 25
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 1.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 1.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan. 25.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 8.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, at 9 A. M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO.......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA.......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN.......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the British and United States Mails by contract:
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY, Jan. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON.......SATURDAY, Jan. 11
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax).......TUESDAY, Jan. 14
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY, Jan. 25
ETNA (via Halifax).......TUESDAY, Jan. 28
And each succeeding SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Tuesday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 2.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Jan. 9.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 16.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA,
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Monday, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, will sail for Havana, calling at Nassau to land passengers and mails, on THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1868. For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 2,
from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
MARMION, FAIRCLOTH, leaves...TUESDAY, Dec. 31
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 4
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 11
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Dec. 31, ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 4, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship AMERICA.
JAN. 24, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 14, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons purchasing tickets this month for steamer ARAGO, Jan. 4, can do so at the VERY LOW PRICE of $100 first cabin; $80 second cabin; $40 steerage, in currency, through to San Francisco, railroad fare and subsistence included.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot, and lower than any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading issued to all points in the South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Jan. 9,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Jan. 11.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE SOUTH AND WEST.—No change of cars for 758 miles; 48 miles saved to Chicago, 115 to Cincinnati, 380 to Mobile, 115 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans. Four Through Trains daily; 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.
7 A. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
8:40 A. M.—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West, and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.
10 A. M.—For West Philadelphia.
12 Noon—West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.
1 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
4 P. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars run through to Cincinnati without change; but one change to St. Louis and Chicago.
6:30 P. M.—Daily for Philadelphia, (Kensington.)
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.
Tickets obtained and baggage checked at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City; Market-st., Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and principal hotels in New-York.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, CLARENCES AND COUPES—We sell this month $300 to $400 less than former prices; in workmanship and style not surpassed, warranted for two years. HAM'S, No. 10 East 4th-st., corner Broadway.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, Blankets, Sleigh-Bells, &c., of all styles for sale at low prices; also one light hearse, for one or two horses. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:
ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.
ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.
ROUTE NO. 5.
From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.
The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.
Proposals will be made for each route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker and such other point on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New-Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.
Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on
ROUTE NO. 1.
From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.
The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, Fort Leavenworth, Santa F and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Chief Quartermaster,
Department of the Platte.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The undersigned will receive proposals for making and grading the Southern Boulevard, so called, in the Towns of Morrisania and West Farms, commencing at Harlem Bridge and ending at Central-avenue.
Copies of specifications of the work required are ready at the office of L. D. V. Mason, the Engineer, near the corner of 141st-st. and 3d-av., at Mott Haven.
Proposals for said work, together with the names of the sureties proposed, will be received by the undersigned at the office of Richard M. Hoe, No. 31 Gold-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of January next. The right of rejecting any and all proposals is hereby reserved.
RICHARD M. HOE,
GOUVERNEUR MORRIS,
SAMUEL B. WHITE,
WILLIAM S. BROWN,
HENRY STONEY,
Commissioners.
Dated DEC. 17, 1867.

ADVERTISING PANELS.—THE CENTRAL Park, North and East River Railroad Company will receive proposals at their office, corner of 10th-av. and 51st-st., for renting, with privilege of subletting, the advertising panels of their cars for the year 1868.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—MISSING MAN, EDWIN R. COLTON, Agent Adams Express Company, of Springfield, Mass. Age, 37 years; height, 5 feet 11 inches; complexion, dark, with full beard; dress, dark pants and vest; blue-black undercoat; dark brown overcoat; low, soft black hat; arms tattooed with India ink; hair black, slightly mixed with gray. Last seen leaving No. 564 5th-st., New-York, Friday, Dec. 20, 6:20 P. M. Any information received to be sent to Inspector Dilks or Capt. Young, Police Headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-st., New-York.
JAMES M. THOMPSON,
Secretary Adams Express Company.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 26, 1867.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
NO. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 28, 1867.
$50 REWARD IS OFFERED FOR any information that will lead to the recovery of the Float and Stairs belonging to the dock at Fort Wood, New-York Harbor, which were carried away in the late storm. It is supposed that they drifted to somewhere on the Staten Island shore.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-General and Asst. Qrmr. General.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of WILLIAM W. RAWKINS, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867—By order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of said Court in bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And further notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before the said Register at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, Dec. 28, 1867.
d30-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—NORTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, at Rochester, N. Y., the 11th day of December, A. D., 1867. The undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. CHENEY, of Rochester, in the County of Monroe, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition therefor by the District Court of said District.
DE L. CRITTENDEN, Assignee, &c.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES H. HOLCOMB, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; and against the estate of his copartnership of J. H. HOLCOMB & CO., which did business in the City of New-York, and was composed of the petitioner and GEORGE P. HOLCOMB, of Chillicothe, in the State of Ohio; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 29, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM A. GOODMAN and MAYER H. LEVY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petitions; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, number 202 (two hundred and two) Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D., 1868, at twelve o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 29, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 18th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM D. ABBATT, of Westchester, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 29, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES H. STEVENS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, at twelve o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
DEC. 29, 1867.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALFRED GILL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES D. RAY, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James D. Ray, of Astoria, Queens County, in the State of New-York, carrying on business in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at Chambers of said District Court before Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 9th day of December, 1867.
d16-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN HIGGINS, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Higgins, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of January, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place. Dated at New-York, on the 21st day of December, 1867.
d23-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of MATTHEW H. BRIDGE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts. By order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867. d16-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LIPMAN MAYER, a Bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court—Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before ISAAC DAYTON, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given, that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, known as the Bankrupt Act, will be had before the said Register, upon the same day, that cause may be shown against the discharge of the said bankrupt, at the same hour and place.
Dated at New-York, Dec. 20, 1867.
d23-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES A. STETSON, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having filed in Court a petition for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of January, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. I. T. Williams, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. And, further, notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of the creditors of said bankrupt will be had before the said Register at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, Dec. 26, 1867.
d30-law3wM GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. SCRIVENER, Bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Joseph H. Scrivener, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1867.
I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.
Southern District of New-York, ss.: I hereby designate the New-York *Times* and *Commercial Advertiser* as the newspapers in which the above notice shall be published by the said Isaac M. Andruss, Assignee of the estate of Joseph H. Scrivener, bankrupt aforesaid, according to law.—Dated at New-York on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1867. JOHN FITCH,
d23-law3wM Register in Bankruptcy.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In Bankruptcy. —In the matter of NEWELL CHAMBERLAIN, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Newell Chamberlain, of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
Dated at WHITE PLAINS, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1867. JAMES H. MORAN,
d16-law3wM Assignee, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM LARCHER, Bankrupt.—Before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Larcher, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1867.
I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
d30-law3wM* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of WM. H. CHAPMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as the assignee of Wm. H. Chapman, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 28th day of December, A. D. 1867. I. M. ANDRUSS, No. 39 Pine-st.,
d30-law3wM* New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAN HAWES, Bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Dan Hawes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1867.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
d16 law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
RICHINGS'
ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
CAROLINE RICHINGS.......Directress
OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, Dec. 30, 1867,
Auber's charming Opera,
CROWN DIAMONDS.
Miss C. Richings, Mrs. E. Seguin, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. H. Peaks, Mr. D. B. Wylie, all in the cast.
TO-MORROW EVENING, Dec. 31, Flotow's MARTHA.
Box sheet and sale of secured seats open at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office of the Academy.
Tickets, $1; secured seats, $1 50; Family Circle, 50 cents; Boxes, $8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
Directress.......FANNY JANAUSCHEK
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,
AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, at 8,
THUSNELDE;
OR, THE GLADIATOR OF RAVENNA.
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK
... her celebrated character of THUSNELDE.
Tickets and reserved seats can now be obtained in Brooklyn at the box office of the Academy, and in New-York at No. 114 Broadway.

RISTORI—MARIE ANTOINETTE—TO-NIGHT.
Theatre Francais.......Lessee and Director, J. GRAU
Performance of MARIE ANTOINETTE commences at 7½ o'clock.
Seats for MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS can be secured at Schirmer's music-store, 701 Broadway, and at the French Theatre.
Mme. ADELAIDE RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS OF MARIE ANTOINETTE THIS WEEK WILL TAKE PLACE
MONDAY, Dec. 30; THURSDAY, Jan. 2;
FRIDAY, Jan. 3; SATURDAY MATINEE, Jan. 4.
FAMILY CIRCLE, FIFTY CENTS.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.
THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND
OF THE
NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies.
Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
Proscenium and first circle boxes can be secured on application to James F. Wenman, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN.......Lessee and Director
THE FRENCH DRAMATIC COMPANY.
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 31.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF EDGARD.
LE TESTAMENT DE CESAR GIRODOT
and UN TIGRE DU BENGALE.
Seats may be secured for any performance at the Theatre, and Nos. 895, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
INAUGURAL SEASON OF THE
LA GRANGE and BRIGNOLI
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces the
GRAND OPENING OF
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1868,
when the celebrated
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI COMPANY
will commence a brief season of
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
The Company comprises the following artists:
The great Lyric Prima Donna,
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
The brilliant American Contralto,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.
The talented young Prima Donna,
Miss J. McCULLOCH.
The universally admired Lyric Tenor,
Sig. P. BRIGNOLI.
The renowned Tenor Robusto,
Sig. B. MASSIMILIANI.
The distinguished Baritones,
Sigs. ORLANDINI and RANDOLFI,
And the favorite Bassi and Buffos,
Sigs. SUSINI, COLETTI and SARTI.
Musical Director.......Sig. NICOLAO
Also a powerful chorus and orchestra, especially selected for this establishment.
A brilliantly varied repertoire will be used during the inaugural season, introducing
MME. DE LA GRANGE and
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
in their most admired roles.
GRAND OPENING.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 6, 1868.
IL TROVATORE.
SCALE OF PRICES—Admission, $1 50; reserved seats 50 cents extra; private boxes for one night, $12; for season of twelve nights at rate of $10 per night.
Subscription lists will open for twelve nights (only) at the ticket office at Messrs. Chickering & Son's, Broadway, on Thursday next, at 9 A. M.
N. B. The public is respectfully informed that there are NO STOCKHOLDERS' BOXES or SEATS reserved at the New Opera House. Every place marked on the diagram is at the disposal of the public.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 30, AT 9.
At his new and beautiful rooms,
LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., near 42d-st.
Ladies and gentlemen of respectability can obtain tickets at the rooms. Mr. Trenor's classes for the second quarter are now forming.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
RESERVED SEATS
for any of Mr. Dickens' Lectures can be procured at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
No. 114 BROADWAY,
No. 955 Broadway and No. 185 5th-av.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.
Rev. Dr. HALL'S lecture, *Lessons from Eden*, postponed from Dec. 12, on account of the storm, will be delivered in the Tabernacle, Jersey City, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1868.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

BARGAINS.—CLOSING BUSINESS—100 PIANO-FORTES.—Chickering, seven-octave, four round corners, $280, cost $600; Gilbert, rosewood, seven-octave, cost $550, $240; Nunns & Clark, $160, cost $400; also, several others, first-class manufactures, less than half cost, including assortment new Piano-fortes less than manufacturers' prices. Apply at No. 20 4th-av.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

PIANO-FORTES.—THE FINEST AND cheapest piano manufactured in this City is by JENNYS & SONS, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Two fine second-hand pianos at bargains.

GET THE NEW "PICKWICK GALOP," dedicated to Chas. Dickens, with elegant lithograph portrait; price 40 cents. DITSON & CO., music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW and second-hand piano-fortes, cheap for cash. Also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS pianos for sale on reasonable terms at A. H. GALE & CO.'S warerooms, No. 207 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.
THE FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.
These rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Several new classes are now forming.
For terms, &c., send for a circular. Inclose 25c. for a pamphlet, containing a description of the fashionable quadrilles, and upward of eighty figures of the German.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room nearly every hour NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
ALSO, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
the new Grand Fairy Spectacular pantomime, entitled
LITTLE DEW DROP! | OR THE
LITTLE DEW DROP! | FAIRIES' HOME,
LITTLE DEW DROP! | IN THE PALACE
LITTLE DEW DROP! | OF NEPTUNE!
ELEVEN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENES,
GRAND PANORAMA,
DANCING BEAR WITH FIVE LEGS,
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
WITH NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC AND WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
Previous to the pantomime on EVERY DAY (but New Years' Day,) the pleasing farce entitled
MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE,
The Beautiful Circassian Girl,
ZOBEIDE LUTI,
having just arrived, will be on exhibition, together with
ZALUMMA AGRA.
The marvel and wonder of the world.
AN INFANT FEMALE ESAU!!!
Hairy all over, with elegant form.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
LIVING GORILLA!
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, GIANTESS, FAT LADY, DWARFS, LIVING SKELETON, SEA-LEOPARDS, LEARNED SEAL, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, BEARDED LADY, SNAKES, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST, GRAND AQUARIA.
HANNIBAL, JR., HANNIBAL, JR.,
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 365 pounds, cost $10,000.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
Embracing the most prominent and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited, can be seen day and night.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
Tickets for New-Year's Day can be procured three days in advance.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
LEADING "UP-TOWN" AMUSEMENT.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.
MATINEE NEW-YEAR'S DAY.
The pathetic home drama of
LUKE FIELDING;
Or, WILLOW COPSE.
J. W. ALBAUGH.......as.......LUKE FIELDING
Miss MARY MITCHELL.......as.......ROSE FIELDING
THE MAMMOTH CAVE.
A TRIUMPH OF ART.
DAILY ACCESSIBLE TO VISITORS.
THE FROST KING
will assume sway in January.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......Director
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND NIGHT
this week will be presented
THE IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL
GRAND COMIC PANTOMINE,
entitled
THE MISER OF BAGDAD,
THE MISER OF BAGDAD,
which has been produced with
NEW AND SPENDID COSTUMES,
AND MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS,
and is replete with
NOVEL TRICKS, TRANSFORMATIONS,
SCENES AND INCIDENTS,
of the most comical description. Received at every representation with uproarious
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE!
Previous to the Pantomime
A SUPERB DISPLAY OF
EXCITING ACTS IN THE ARENA,
introducing all the principal
STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
attached to the great New-York Circus Troupe in
FEATS OF HORSEMANSHIP
AND GYMNASTIC SKILL.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
THIRD COURSE OF FOUR.
Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read in Steinway Hall this MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, his "NICHOLAS NICKLEBY" (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and "BOOTS AT THE HOLLY-TREE INN;" on TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 31, his "DAVID COPPERFIELD" and "MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY," (from Pickwick.) The readings to begin at 8 o'clock precisely. Reserved seats $2.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that after the first day of the New Year, Mr. DICKENS can read in NEW-YORK only FOUR TIMES MORE previous to his departure for some of the chief cities of the United States.
These Four Readings will take place respectively on the evenings of THURSDAY, Jan. 2, FRIDAY, Jan. 3, THURSDAY, Jan. 9, and FRIDAY, Jan. 10.
The first Reading in America of Dr. MARIGOLD on THURSDAY, Jan. 2.
The sale of tickets will take place at Steinway Hall THIS (MONDAY) MORNING, Dec. 30, at 9 o'clock. Tickets can then be purchased for any of these readings singly or for the course.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
Choice seats can be had at the Theatre ticket-office, reading-room Fifth-av. Hotel. Also tickets for all theatres.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.
THIRTEENTH SEASON, 1868.
WILLIAM MASON,
JOSEPH MOSENTHAL,
THEODORE THOMAS,
GEORGE MATZKA,
FREDERICK BERGNER
assisted by
Mr. S. B. MILLS,
will give their thirteenth season of
SIX SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
AT IRVING HALL,
ON SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Beginning SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M.
Subscriptions received at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Jordens & Martens', No. 758 Broadway, and at Steinway & Sons', Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., as follows:
One admission to the series, in advance.......$6 00
One admission to series, (professional,) in advance.. 4 00
Single tickets for each soiree.......1 50
Circulars, containing particulars, to be had at the above-named places.

GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATIONS, PAINTINGS and Music, best and most attractive entertainment in New-York, is THE PILGRIM.
BUNYAN HALL—UNION-SQUARE.
Every afternoon at 2, and evening at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 25, 50 and 75 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.
FEMALE DEPARTMENT, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
A few vacancies after the 1st of January. For circulars address
MARY E. HOTCHKISS, Principal.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

$15.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano, singing and the French language from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, has one or two disengaged hours; terms for either branch $15; for all $20 per quarter; a favorable arrangement would be made with a school in or near the City. Address L. V., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

CLASS IN PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—Those who desire to make Phrenology a profession, and those who would learn to judge readily and correctly of their fellow-men, may receive thorough instruction at the Phrenological Rooms, No. 389 Broadway. Class commences Jan. 6.

HOME INSTITUTE.—A BOARDING AND day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education, with home care and training. For circulars address the Principal, Miss M. METCALF, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ROSE HILL HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Connecticut. Term commences MONDAY, Jan. 6. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, can be seen Saturday, 28th, and Monday, 30th, at No. 245 West 38th-st., New-York.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Winter term commences Jan. 8.
For catalogues apply to
Miss AIKEN,
Union-place Hotel, New-York.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

LESPINASSE, FORT WASHINGTON, FRENCH INSTITUTE—French the language of the school. Circulars at Nos. 183, 701 and 913 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MRS. PLUMB'S CALISTHENEUM, NO. 82 5th-av. Classes in light gymnastics for ladies and children.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN WIDOW LADY DESIRES an engagement in a family to educate young ladies in music, singing, French, German and Italian languages, drawing, &c. She is capable of superintending a household if required. Salary $1,000. Address Mrs. M. S., Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.......WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7, begins 7¼.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE BLACK CROOK.
MONDAY, Dec. 30, 1867,
will be performed the celebrated spectacular drama, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
introducing
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
as witnessed by over 1,670,000 persons.
ALL THE PREMIERES AND FULL CORPS
will appear this evening in NEW BALLETS.
THE GARDE IMPERIALE AND CHILD VIVANDIERE, in their MILITARY MOVEMENTS, BELLE VIVANDIERE, &c.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COSTUMES AND EFFECTS.
SATURDAY next, at 1,
FAREWELL MATINEE
OF THE BLACK CROOK.
In preparation,
THE WHITE FAWN,
a new Fairy Extravaganza.
As necessary to the production of which this establishment
WILL BE CLOSED
after SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 4, 1868.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented, with new scenery, complete appointments, novel effects, the celebrated drama, from
CHARLES DICKENS'
beautiful home story of
OLIVER TWIST.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, E. L. DAVENPORT, GEO. HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, J. C. WILLIAMSON, G. F. BROWNE, C. H. ROCKWELL, J. LEONARD, W. H. POPE, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. VERNON, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss MARY SCOTT, Miss CARMAN, Miss J. TIMONY, Miss MONELL.
It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will shortly make his
FIRST APPEARANCE
in twelve months. Due notice will be given of the opening of the Box-book for his nights.
Box book open six days in advance. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES.......Lessee
G. L. FOX.......Stage Manager
C. W. TAYLEURE.......Business Manager
1868. NEW YEAR FESTIVALS! 1868.
Sixteenth week of the great Shakespearean spectacle,
"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."
With its rare wealth of
EXQUISITE PAINTING, | THE MOST
SHAKESPEARE'S POETRY, | BEAUTIFUL
MENDELSSOHN'S MUSIC, | COMBINATION
SHAKESPEARE'S HUMOR, |
TRANSFORMATIONS, | EVER OFFERED
DELIGHTFUL SINGING, |
RICH COMIC ACTING. | IN AMERICA.
Geo. L. Fox as Bottom | Miss Rosa Cooke as Oberon
MATINEE 1½ SATURDAY EVERY AFTERNOON.
Seats should be secured at least three days in advance.
THRONGED EVERY NIGHT.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

WORRELL SISTERS NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
Daly's greatly successful drama, with its wondrous railroad sensation, and scenes of love and life in these times.
EXTRAORDINARY MATINEE
ON
NEW YEAR'S DAY.
TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF C. T. PARSLOE, JR.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, NEW YEAR'S DAY MATINEE, AND THE REGULAR SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
First appearance in New-York of Falconer's adaptation from Sir Walter Scott and Schiller, entitled
MARY STUART.
MARY STUART, Mrs. D. P. BOWERS.
WEDNESDAY—NEW YEAR'S DAY MATINEE.
Mrs. D. P. BOWERS as MARY STUART.
In preparation, Falconer's PEEP O' DAY.

MATINEES AT THE CIRCUS
EVERY DAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

THE BALL IS UP!
FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND,
Corner 59th-st. and 5th-av.
GOOD ICE AND GOOD COMPANY!
SKATING MASTERS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
MUSIC EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING!
ELEGANT ROOMS IN WHICH TO PREPARE FOR SKATING.
GRAND ILLUMINATIONS AND FIREWORKS EVERY NIGHT!
HEADQUARTERS OF THE NEW-YORK SKATING CLUB.
HUGH MITCHELL,
Proprietor.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

DICKENS' READINGS—A FEW TICKETS in row C, for TUESDAY EVENING, for sale at No. 94 Warren-st., second floor.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES,
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
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OUR BUSINESS INTERESTS.

A Business Speech by a Business Man—Remarks of Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, on the Cotton Tax.

In the United States Senate, a few days since, the bill to repeal the cotton tax being under consideration, Mr. SPRAGUE said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I wish that I could deliver the ideas that I desire to express upon this question as well as the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRIMES) does his, and I desire to embody his remarks in what I may say. I am frank enough to say that the people of my State, in my belief, are more interested in the removal of this tax than they are in any other question now before the country. I am frank enough to say that the market of the South is as indispensable to our prosperity as our prosperity is necessary to our existence. Sir, I have been surprised and alarmed at the position that has been taken here by my friends from that section of the country. I do not distrust my own judgment; but the facts that have been elucidated by them are so contrary to my experience and information, that I am alarmed for the great interests of this country, and especially for that section. I have sounded the alarm toward all the industrial interests of that section, and all the industrial interests in other sections of this country from time to time. My words have been listened to, it is true; but no attention has been paid to the warning by those whose duty it was, in my judgment, to attend to it. I stand here now and advocate the interests of that industry which in my judgment is more depressed than any other. In the range of my vision I do not know of a single manufacturing interest that is not almost destroyed—at any rate prostrated to the very dust. I know that thousands and thousands of men, women and children are to-day suffering for the want of employment in consequence of these taxes and this adverse legislation toward existing interests. There is one important fact that I desire to impress upon the mind of every Senator here. I would rather whisper it to them than speak it in public. The cause which has operated to dethrone cotton, the cause which has operated to destroy it as a monopoly, is what? An over-production of cotton in this country? No, Sir. I am humiliated in being obliged to admit the fact that with this poor, despised, short-stabled, husky India cotton, *a fabric is to-day produced by the skill and labor of Englishmen equal to the best fabric that American machinery has yet been able to produce.* This is the cause of the present depression of the cotton manufacture in this country and throughout the world. Sir, the question before you is not whether you shall tax an existing interest, but it *is whether cotton is an existing interest.* If the people of the South—those whose means are to be invested in this crop—knew the exact circumstances, my life for it they would not invest a single dollar in it. It has been my privilege to plant cotton, commencing in 1862 and following it up to the present time. I know something of the necessaries required to grow that crop. As you have been told, in the month of January the furrow is made; in the month of February the seed is planted; and then the hoeing commences soon after. If you postpone this measure you postpone the cultivation of this crop. What man will place seed in the ground with this tax weighing upon him, certain to destroy him? Who will commence the planting of cotton under such circumstances? Sir, in my judgment, you have not this interest in your hands. *I am afraid that you have lost it forever.* But it may not be. If you are wise you will look upon it in this light; you will endeavor to go back upon your past legislation to mend, to repair, to heal, to cure, if you can. My judgment is that it will be the hardest task that ever was in the hands or minds of statesmen. I fear for the existence of the manufactures of my own State in consequence of this alarming condition of things. I fear that the *fabrics produced from the cheap cotton which is now grown in India will, in spite of all tariffs, find their way into this country and be consumed by the American people,* and then, let me ask, what will be our position in New-England? There is one other point in which I think it is important that the Senate should be informed, and that is in regard to the different qualities of cotton. We boast of the Sea Island cotton as being unequaled by any, and we feel sure that we have a monopoly in that from which nothing can oust us. And yet, Sir, in my judgment, not two years will have passed over us when, instead of being cultivated as it has been in years past, it will be known only in some gentleman's garden as a reminder of what once has been, and it will be merely a plant of ornament. The Egyptian cotton is to-day being introduced into seven-eighths of the finer qualities of goods that the Sea Island cotton was heretofore used for. I hope I have made myself understood. I wish I could create in the mind of every Senator the alarm that I feel. We have been told that we of the North are rich; the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. WILSON) tells us that we are seven times richer than we were before the war. *I wish I could believe it. What have we to show for these alleged riches?* We have spent $5,000,000,000; we raised $600,000,000. We had the South before the war. *Have we to-day any more now than we had before? Is it any more prosperous than it was before the war? Is it worth as much? Why, Sir, I know the fact that many of the principal plantations of the South are not worth one-twentieth part as much as they were then.*

Mr. NYE—Why?

Mr. SPRAGUE—Why? Because it will not pay to cultivate them and to hold them, as I know. Are we richer as a manufacturing State in Rhode Island than we were before the war? I say no; and I know the fact myself from experience. I know that seven years of employment of the machinery of that State *has reduced its value seventy per cent.* Have we laid up anything to meet that deficiency? Have we more lands, more houses, more of any of the necessaries of life? The statistics do not show it. We have not. We are poorer, in my judgment, by the $6,000,000,000 we have spent in this war. It may be that to offset this you may deduct what we have produced during the seven years; but then on the other side of the account you must add that which fifteen hundred thousand men have destroyed. The argument of the Senator from Massachusetts was in favor of a measure which I am for, but I am not willing to admit that his statement of increased riches on the part of the North is a correct statement of the facts. I say the contrary is the truth. I am sorry to differ from my friend from Vermont; but he tells us that if we obtain from a short crop as much money as we get from a larger one, the result is just the same. My whole experience is to the contrary of that. The thing is so self-evident that I do not believe it is necessary for me to enter into a discussion of that point, and I will drop it. Now, I desire to humiliate myself once more before I take my seat. My friend from Kentucky and my friend from Iowa have spoken of the drawback as being beneficial to the American manufacturer; and my friend from Vermont holds to it with a tenacity characteristic of and creditable to him. But, Sir, what do the statistics show? *In the whole range of my experience I do not know of an article that the American manufacturer can now produce and export and compete with foreign manufacturers in the markets of the world, even with the drawback.*

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont—Will the gentleman allow me to refer him to the reported tables of our exports, which show that whereas before the imposition of this tax upon cotton and the allowance of the drawback we were exporting none at all, we have got back to exporting at the rate of between four and five millions, or more than one half of the amount that we ever exported in the most prosperous year?

Mr. SPRAGUE—I know a little about that matter of exporting cotton fabrics from this country, and it is easily explained. Before the war our commission merchants in Boston induced certain individuals who had more money than brains, to enter into the manufacture of cottons for the India market. They would buy that product at cost, send it to India, and there sell it in competition with the English for ten or fifteen per cent. below cost. Why did they do it? I can tell you. If it is an argument on which to base our creditable position as exporters and as competitors in the open market, I cannot see it. The point was that as there was a large premium for exchange on London, equal to ten or fifteen per cent., they at times exported this article to pay their debts for tea and silk. I am not good at statistics, but I happened to examine the book of statistical information made up for us by the Bureau of Statistics, and I find that for four months past we have been exporting of cotton goods about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a month—a matter of no consequence whatever, and it is exported under such circumstances as I have stated. The total, I think, is $1,470,000 for four months.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont—At the rate of $4,500,000 a year.

Mr. SPRAGUE—From $350,000 to $400,000 a month. I am not anxious about this drawback; I do not believe it amounts to anything in the present condition of the manufacturing interest of this country, for *we cannot compete with foreign manufactures in the markets of the world.* We have a splendid fabric of government; we have ships of war; we have foreign Ministers and Consuls, and we have an army, like Great Britain, but she employs hers for aggressions into the territories of other countries so as to secure employment for British labor, and we employ ours for show. As my friend from Ohio suggests, she tries to conquer territory for the cultivation of cotton; *we to destroy it.* Taxes have, in a measure, placed the American laborer in the position he is in. I am as much responsible, perhaps, as anybody for that, although I have opposed many specific items of taxation; and I do not wish to shirk that responsibility one iota; but I must say that *we have taxed out of existence interests which made us a prosperous people.* We have desired, foolishly in my judgment, to show to the world that we could commence to pay off a portion of the principal of our public debt, after having exhausted the resources of the people beyond almost any human endurance. It was a mistake; it was a blunder almost equal to a crime. We are now paying the penalty. We desired to sustain the national credit that it might stand well at home and abroad. This was commendable, but very unwise. Then there is a very unwise hue and cry, in my judgment, that demands an immediate return to specie payments when the people of the country can hardly pay fifty cents on the dollar in currency; and you enacted another very unwise provision which withdrew your currency month after month, a value and a basis upon which prices were sustained and maintained and the interests of your people carried on. I trust, as I shall hereafter perhaps enter upon the debate of these questions, those who are responsible for these measures will be exceedingly careful how they repeat the blunder heretofore committed. I very much fear the bill presented to us a few days ago will allow your currency to be shifted from hand to hand, at every shift altering and changing the values of property and the interests of the people. The two measures of restricting the currency and imposing a tax on cotton have been very burdensome to the nation. The repeal of the cotton tax as a separate local measure is perhaps more important at this time than any other. I have not been in my seat as long as most of the members in consequence of sickness; but I came here from my constituents, and from consultation with those conversant with the business and financial interests of the country, and in my judgment nothing has been more satisfactory to the people with whom I came in contact, and who are capable of judging of such questions, than the two measures passed by the other House, one to repeal the cotton tax and the other to tie the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury so as to prevent him from contracting or withdrawing the currency. Now, Sir, delays are dangerous; a great interest is being prejudiced, prostrated and destroyed, and it is the bounden duty of the Senate, in my judgment, to come to its relief by acting on this measure favorably and acting now.

Subsequently Mr. SPRAGUE said:

I wish to make one remark that I intended to make when I was up before, and it is simply this: that *the spirit of braggadocio and the brag of the American people has been their ruin.* It has been a curse upon them; for while they have been indulging in that luxury the people of other countries have been employed and have been prosperous. There is not now within the range of my vision an article produced by the American people except that which comes from the soil, that goes out of our country and enters into the consumption of the world. I do not wish to go over the list, but any one conversant with statistics knows that there is but one. Look at your ship-building and lumber interests. Your ship-building is destroyed, and in lieu of building ships you send out a little lumber, and then you send out a little coal, and you send cotton, and you send gold, and that is the sum total.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

City Evangelization.

The third of a series of meetings, under the auspices of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society, was held at what is called the Upper Church of the Ascension—a small room at the back of the Everett Rooms—last evening. After the usual evening services, brief addresses were made by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, Rev. Dr. TYNG and Rev. B. B. LEACOCK. Dr. SMITH stated that the Diocesan Committee was organized for the purpose of operating throughout the whole Diocese, and extending the work of evangelization wherever it was needed, but that these meetings had reference more particularly to this City. It was absolutely necessary, he said, that the Gospel should be carried to many of the dwellers in the great metropolis. They would not come to church, and few of them would send their children to the Sunday-schools. Through the children the parents could often be reached. The Seventeenth Ward, one of the poorest and most populous in the City, containing about 80,000 inhabitants, was poorly provided for in the way of religious teaching, and here the Committee was doing a good work. Funds, however, were wanted. The schools in the Ward needed both books and furniture, and a few hundred dollars would be most acceptable there. Dr. SMITH concluded by making an earnest appeal to his audience for aid.

Short addresses by Drs. TYNG and LEACOCK followed, in which the importance of the work was earnestly urged, and pecuniary assistance besought to spread the Gospel among the many thousand dwellers in tenement-houses and cellars, who rarely see the inside of a church, and who feel themselves too poor and wretched to mingle with their fellow-men in places of public worship.

After a collection had been taken up, the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

The Catholic Faith—Lecture by Rev. A. Young.

Last evening, Rev. ALFRED YOUNG delivered a lecture, at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Bloomingdale Catholic Association. His subject was: "How and Why I Became a Catholic." He said that his parents were high Episcopalians, and that his father was a true churchman. He (the speaker) attended the Episcopal Church regularly until he arrived at the age of 18. He was brought up to observe rigidly the Protestant creed, although this did not deter him from attending occasionally the Presbyterian, Methodist and other churches. During all the years of his youth he was in a constant state of anxiety as to what was meant by the term "true religion." He laid no claims to piety at that time, and hesitated to believe that the people who appeared regularly in their pews at the church were really sincere in their professions. He then related how, when on a sick bed, he communed with his own thoughts and strove to arrive at some clear conclusions with reference to the subject of religion. Shortly after his parents were afflicted with what they conceived to be a great calamity. His elder brother became a convert to the Catholic faith. The whole town was in an uproar, and the family was looked upon with suspicion. His parents were so mortified with the conduct of the brother that they did all in their power to keep the matter a secret. The brother left him not to return. One of his Catholic books, however, he neglected to take away with him. This fell into the hands of the speaker, who perused it attentively, and learned from it much valuable information. On one occasion, when a Catholic priest came into the place and said Mass, Mr. YOUNG contrived to be one of his listeners. From that moment he took deep interest in matters pertaining to the Catholic faith, and finally became a priest. Subsequently both his father and mother were converted to the Catholic religion, and departed this life in firm belief of the doctrine. Mr. YOUNG dwelt at some length on the motives which induced him to become a Catholic, giving as the principal reason his earnest desire to be nearer to God. He looked upon the Catholic as the only religion that appealed directly and forcibly to the sentiments of our being.

The speaker was listened to by a large audience, who at intervals testified their appreciation with the usual manifestations.

Temperance Meeting at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn—Lecture on Wine and Women.

A meeting was held last evening at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Kings County Central Temperance Association. There was a very large audience present. The meeting was first addressed by Mr. WM. H. BARNES, who spoke at some length on the evils of intemperance, and specially alluded to the prevalent practice of New-Year's calls, where ardent spirits were too freely circulated. He called on housekeepers to discountenance such a habit, and by doing so they would be one of the chief agencies in putting a stop to that very injudicious and abominable practice.

A collection having been made, the meeting was next addressed by Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, who took for his subject the words "Wine and Women." After alluding at some length to the great influence of woman in this life for good and evil, he referred to the great temptations put in the way of strange and friendless young men who lodged in boarding-houses. These young men having no suitable means of enjoyment in their temporary homes, gradually mixed into the society of others—ladies and gentlemen—and should those with whom they came in contact be unfortunately not fit companions, the result was too horrible for thought. He regretted that even among the gentler sex so much drunkenness prevailed; and by that means they had acted as an incentive to others to indulge in the use of drink. It was an equal matter of regret that so many American ladies possessed no solid education; had they attained to something beyond the superficial, they would be the greater means of attraction to their gentlemen acquaintances, and cause a reformation the effects of which would be long felt. It was a fact much to be regretted that the annual cost of liquors in the United States was $500,000,000; drink had killed during the year 30,000 people, caused the imprisonment of over 300,000 men and women, made poor over 200,000 children, had caused 400 murderers and 300 suicides, and filled the New-York State Inebriate Asylum with clergymen, physicians, and over 1,300 rich men's daughters. In conclusion he called upon them to discountenance the use of strong drinks, and as the first and chief step not to have intoxicating liquors used on their premises when acquaintances should give their usual New-Year's calls.

Sabbath-School Anniversary.

The fifty-fourth anniversary of the Sabbath-school of the South Dutch Church took place last evening in the church corner Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. After singing by the scholars and the reading of the Scriptures, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. TAYLOR. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. JOHN HALL, L. H. FERRIS, and the Pastor, Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., interluded with hymns by the children. The Superintendent, Mr. J. B. LOCKWOOD, read the annual report, in which it appeared that there are two schools under the charge of this church—one a home, and the other a colored mission-school, the former numbering 147 scholars, and the latter 179, all under the direction of 34 teachers. But one death has occurred during the year, and that was of a little colored girl in the mission-school. The exercises, which were highly interesting, were concluded at an early hour, and the congregation was dismissed with a benediction.

Revival Meeting.

In the Church of the Sea and Land a protracted meeting has commenced and will be continued throughout the week. Fifteen adults were received into membership last Thursday evening, making seventy within the past four months. Twenty-five took the temperance pledge on Friday evening. 400 have done so during the past year.

Funeral of Rev. Ira R. Steward.

A large congregation gathered yesterday afternoon at the Baptist Mariners' Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry streets, on the occasion of the funeral services of the late Rev. IRA R. STEWARD. Many eminent clergymen were present, among others Revs. J. L. Hodges, D. D., John Dowling, D. D., S. A. Sarles, D. D., E. L. Taylor, D. D., E. D. Hiscox, D. D., Thos. Armitage, D. D. Mr. STEWARD was born in 1705, in New-London, Conn. He was of humble parentage, and a descendant of the famous JOHN ROGERS, who suffered martyrdom at Smithfield, England, during the reign of Queen MARY. Until he reached the age of manhood he was engaged in a variety of business pursuits; but in his twenty-first year entered upon a seafaring life, in which he continued at intervals for seventeen years. In December, 1816, he was baptized and admitted as a member of the First Baptist Church, of Waterford, Conn. In March, 1833, he was ordained to the work of the ministry, upon the active duties of which he immediately entered. He preached for several weeks in his own church and then assumed pastoral charge of two congregations—one at Montville and the other at Waterford—before whom he preached alternately twice a month. During the first year of his ministerial life he did not receive a stated salary, but was dependent upon the irregular contributions of his hearers, which amounted to less than $50. Soon afterward he received a call from the Second Baptist Church, in Groton, which he accepted. He served there until March, 1843, when he was called by the Baptist Bethel of New-York City, (now known as the Mariners' Temple,) over which he continued as pastor until January, 1865, when his physical strength failed him and he was compelled to resign his position. Occasionally since that time he has preached, but in the early part of October last he was confined to his bed by an attack of Bright's disease of the kidneys, which proved fatal to him on the morning of the 26th inst. Kind-hearted and of gentle disposition, he won for himself the esteem of a large circle of friends, many of whom are still living to mourn his loss. His son, Rev. LANSING STEWARD, is the pastor of the North Baptist Church at Port Chester, N. Y.

Church Dedication.

The new German Catholic Church of all Saints, corner of Thornton-street and Throop-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., was yesterday dedicated to Divine worship. Rev. Father MAY, of Trinity Church, Montrose-avenue, assisted by Fathers A. ARNOLD and KAMMERER, conducted the dedicatory exercises in the presence of a crowded congregation. At the close of the ritualistic exercises, Bishop LOUGHLIN, of Brooklyn, delivered an address, when the multitude was dismissed with a blessing. The edifice is built of brick, and will seat 700 persons. The Societies connected with Trinity Church, Montrose-avenue, preceded by a band of music, marched in procession to the new church to participate in the dedicatory exercises. The choir of the former church furnished the music. No pastor has yet been selected for this new parish.

Sunday-School Services.

Christmas day, at the Bank-st. M. E. Sunday school, there were appropriate exercises. This school is under the pastoral care of Rev. D. L. MARKS and the superintendence of Mr. REEVES E. SELMES. The school numbers over six hundred scholars and teachers, and the general attendance is very good. The festivities of the school were begun in the morning and continued until the afternoon. Addresses were made by the Pastor, the Superintendent, Mr. B. D. SUTHERLAND, STEPHEN MERRITT and others. At the conclusion of the afternoon exercises, a beautiful present was given to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. SELMES. It consisted of six pieces of silver tea service and a large salver, the whole worth $300.

Another Strange Phase of a Strange Affair—Arrest of the Alleged Bank Check Robbers.

Saturday evening Sergeant MCGIVEN and Detective DUNLAP, of the Seventeenth Precinct, encountered in Twenty-third-street, near Avenue A, a man whom they thought bore a striking resemblance to the person described by the messenger of the National Bank of the State of New-York as the man who had snatched from him $3,600,000 in checks on the 13th inst. The man thus met is stated to have been known to the officers as THOMAS MCKEON, a noted "hog" thief, and they determined at once upon his arrest. Proceeding to execute this intention McKEON himself offered a stout resistance, and was aided by EDWARD GOVRY, *alias* Moore, who pushed between the officers and McKEON, at the moment of doing so firing upon them with a pistol which he kept under cover of his coat. The bullet missing its aim, the vigorous raps of the officers for assistance frightened GOVRY, who fled precipitately, leaving MCKEON to his fate. The latter was speedily secured by MCGIVEN and DUNLAP, and safely lodged in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house. The officers then began a search for GOVRY, and yesterday succeeded in finding him in Third-street, near Avenue A. Later in the day they arrested WASHINGTON GORRY in Second-avenue, near Second-street. All the prisoners were locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house, and the fact of the arrests and the nature of the charges against the prisoners kept strictly private, by order of Superintendent KENNEDY, who, it is stated, ordered Capt. MOUNT to keep the prisoners closely confined and to give no one any information concerning them.

The prisoners will this morning be confronted by the Bank messenger, and, if identified by him, will be arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD upon the charge of robbing him of the bank checks. The Police aver that they are notorious characters.

Meteorological Observations at the Central Park.

Height of ground above sea, 57 feet; height of instruments above the ground, 21 feet; height of instruments above the sea, 78 feet. Abstract from recorded observations for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 28, 1868:

Day and Date, 1867.	BAROMETER. Observed Heights. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Dec. 22	30.042	29.724	29.641	29.802
Monday, Dec. 23	29.662	29.871	30.260	29.931
Tuesday, Dec. 24	30.380	30.270	30.142	30.264
Wednesday, Dec. 25	30.221	30.170	29.971	30.121
Thursday, Dec. 26	29.772	29.982	30.169	29.974
Friday, Dec. 27	30.063	29.844	29.684	29.864
Saturday, Dec. 28	29.800	29.952	30.101	29.951
Week mean				29.987
Maximum at 7 A. M. of Dec. 24				30.380
Minimum at 9 P. M. of Dec. 22				29.641
Difference, or Range				0.739

Day and Date, 1867.	THERMOMETER. Fahrenheit, in shaded open air. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Dec. 22	37.01	42.00	41.00	40.03
Monday, Dec. 23	40.00	37.16	30.62	35.93
Tuesday, Dec. 24	29.05	33.07	33.04	32.20
Wednesday, Dec. 25	28.04	37.02	36.09	34.16
Thursday, Dec. 26	46.05	51.00	43.00	46.83
Friday, Dec. 27	38.04	48.00	49.00	45.13
Saturday, Dec. 28	48.07	46.00	48.06	44.43
Week mean				39.81
Maximum at 5:30 P. M. of Dec. 27				50.00
Minimum at 4:30 A. M. of Dec. 24				25.00
Difference, or Range				25.00

Date.	WIND. 7 A. M. Course	2 P. M. Course	9 P. M. Course	Distance traveled in 24 hours, ending at 3 P. M.	Mean distance per hour
				Miles.	Miles.
Dec. 22	N. W.	S.	W. S. W.	88.40	3.683
Dec. 23	W. N. W.	W. N. W.	N. W.	238.70	9.946
Dec. 24	N. W.	S. W.	W.	167.45	6.977
Dec. 25	W.	W.	E. N. E.	107.75	4.489
Dec. 26	W. N. W.	W. N. W.	W. N. W.	95.30	3.804
Dec. 27	S. W.	S.	N. N. W.	71.90	2.996
Dec. 28	N.	N.	N. N. W.	130.60	5.444
Total distance				900.10	

Day and Date, 1867.	CLOUDS. 7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Day Mean.
Sunday, Dec. 22	10.	10.	10.	10.00
Monday, Dec. 23	4.	6.	0.	3.33
Tuesday, Dec. 24	10.	10.	0.	6.66
Wednes'y, Dec. 25	9.	10.	10.	9.66
Thursday, Dec. 26	10.	3.	2.	5.00
Friday, Dec. 27	9.	10.	10.	9.66
Saturday, Dec. 28	10.	5.	10.	8.33

REMARKS.—Rain of 22d, 25th, 27th and 28th: duration of actual raining, 13 hours and 10 minutes; depth, 1.04 inch. Snow on 23d, slight; duration, 1 hour and 10 minutes; depth not measurable.

The Excise Question.

A meeting of German liquor dealers was held at the Casino in Houston-street yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of determining what position and action they should take in reference to the new excise ordinance of the Common Council. Mr. ROCKE, a brewer, acted as Chairman, and Mr. FREYER was appointed Secretary. It was decided to bring up a test case to decide the question whether the Corporation has the right to regulate the license question.

A delegation, composed of six, was appointed, to be present at a convention to be held at the Astor House to-day in reference to the draft of a bill for a modification or a repeal of the present State Excise law. Another committee, composed of five, was appointed, to call a meeting at any moment, when it is necessary that action be taken in reference to the new City license. A resolution was passed disapproving the proposed appointment of Ex-Comptroller BRENNAN as one of the Excise Commissioners. The meeting then adjourned.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

THE KEEFE CASE.

JOHN KEEFE *alias* "Johnny the Greek," whose arrest upon a charge of robbing JOHN S. PROUTY on an Eighth-avenue car of $6,000, has heretofore been reported, was yesterday committed for trial upon that charge and also upon the complaint of GEORGE W. MORGAN, the organist of Grace Church. Mr. MORGAN had been robbed on a Third-avenue car on the 14th inst., of a gold chain and silver watch and his pocket-book. The latter was found in KEEFE's possession when arrested on the first charge, and constitutes the evidence against him.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

ALEXANDER HENRY, residing at No. 41 Crosby-street, made an affidavit that on Saturday evening he was in the saloon No. 271 Ninth-avenue, and that on attempting to leave he was intercepted by ADOLPH BISHOP, who, in conjunction with WILLIAM CLOSE, EDWARD LIVINGSTON and one other man, who is unknown, assaulted him, LIVINGSTON biting him severely, and that during the assault BISHOP robbed him of $40. BISHOP was arrested by Officer DAVIS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and held to bail in $2,500. The others have not been arrested, but BISHOP asserted their innocence, as well as his own, and demanded a thorough examination. To insure his appearance to prosecute, HENRY was required to give bail in $500, and not being able to do so was locked up in the House of Detention.

A DOUBTFUL CASE.

Mary Low, who lives in service at Astoria, charged ANN MCCAULEY with stealing clothing valued at $60. Her story was that she had left her trunk keys in ANN's possession, and that when she received her trunk on Thursday last, she found that it had been opened and the articles abstracted. The case was continued for examination, but the prisoner was subsequently discharged.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

CONFLICT OF RACES.

ALEXANDER MARKS, a black of Spanish blood, standing on a street corner smoking his pipe, to him came JOHN MULLIN, of Milesian extraction, with the salutation "I say, naygur, give me a whiff of yer pipe." MARKS demurred, but had not time to give a positive refusal before MULLIN snatched the coveted article and walked away with its stem between his lips. MARKS appealed to an officer, MULLIN was arrested and was committed for trial at the Special Sessions on a charge of petit larceny.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LARCENIES.—Early yesterday evening, the money-drawer of FRANK WOOD, Grand-street, near Bushwick-avenue, was robbed of about $6. WOODS was absent from the store at the time....Officer MARSHALL reports that two men entered the store of Mr. SMITH, corner of Franklin and Freeman streets, to purchase a revolver. The weapon having been shown to them, while SMITH was looking for cartridges, both went off with it and have not since been heard of....JAMES TURNIN is charged with having stolen a ham, valued at $2, from the store of D. KEHOE, No. 109 Atlantic-street....MARY O'HEARA is charged with having stolen two rings from the show-case of CHARLES LE GREE, corner of Nassau and Fulton streets. She was discharged, LE GREE having failed to prosecute her.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At 7:15 P. M., yesterday evening, a highway robbery took place in Fifteenth-street, near Ninth-avenue. While a man named NICHOLAS HOLBROOK, residing corner of First-place and Smith-street, was passing by that locality, two persons jumped on him from an adjoining embankment, knocked him down and robbed him of $450, at the same time threatening his life should he make any outcry. From the description given of the men by HOLBROOK, HENRY LENTON and THOS. GLADFIELD were arrested by Roundsman WEBSTER and Sergeant WILLIAMS on suspicion; but not having been identified, and no money being found in their possession, they were discharged.

FIRE IN A CHURCH.—Last evening about 6:30 o'clock a fire occurred in the Church of the Redeemer (Universalist,) under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, situated in Greene avenue, near Carlton-avenue. It appears that the flame of one of the gas jets communicated with the Christmas decorations, along which the fire spread with such rapidity that it was feared the entire structure would be consumed. By the exertions of the members of No. 10 Hose Company, assisted by the neighbors, the flames were suppressed and the building saved. The damage done is estimated at about $100.

A BOY SHOT.—WILLIAM MORAN and GEORGE CRANE, boys of twelve years, obtained possession of a loaded revolver at the American Hotel, No. 3 Grand-street, E. D., yesterday morning, and while playing with it one of the chambers was accidentally discharged, and the bullet took effect in the mouth of the boy CRANE, inflicting a very serious wound. The injured boy was attended by Dr. JOS. CREAMER, who has hopes of saving him, although he failed to find the bullet.

FATAL RESULT OF INJURIES.—HENRY DIETZ, injured by a falling building at the corner of Graham-avenue and Frost-street, E. D., on the 12th inst., died from the effects of his injuries on Saturday night last, at his residence, corner of Elm-street and Johnson-avenue.

RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—During an alarm of fire for the Third District, a young man named HUGO SCHNEIDER, aged 17 years, residing in Ewen-street, was run over by Fire Engine No. 4, and had his legs severely injured.

ST. MARY'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A large meeting of this body was held last evening at the new hall in Leonard-street, E. D. Father J. B. MCDONALD, of St. Mary's Church, addressed the Society.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The final meeting of the Board of Education of Newark, for the present year, was held on Friday evening. The Secretary made the following financial statement: Receipts by balance from Dec. 31, 1866, $425 28; quota of State appropriation, $8,763 58; interest on bequests, $294; tax ordinance for current expenses, $87,000; total, $96,482 80. Total amount paid out, $96,440 25; amount of unpaid bills, $3,000. A draft of a bill authorizing the city to issue bonds to the amount of $200,000 for the purpose of building school-houses was read for the information of the Board and those of the Committee having charge of the matter, who remain in the Board, were instructed to present the subject to the Legislature. Mr. FARRAND gave notice of a proposed amendment to increase the salaries of the teachers of normal schools 50 per cent. The new Board will be organized on Wednesday evening, Jan. 8.

A SAD CASE.—The man who was arrested by officer BURKE on Saturday morning, on suspicion of having stolen a piece of mutton, half a ham, a package of flour, a loaf of bread, boots and shoes and some shirts, was yesterday committed to the County Jail by Recorder POPE, of Hoboken. He said that he stole to keep his family from starving, and refused to give his name. Subsequently, his wife, Mrs. HENEY, of New-York, appeared and inquired for her husband. Her appearance betokened poverty. She stated that she earns $3 per week, out of which the rent of $5 per month has to be paid, her husband being out of employment.

STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN BROTHERS.—A man named WM. MALONEY was taken before Recorder POPE, of Hoboken, yesterday, on a charge of having committed a felonious assault on his brother JOHN with a butcher-knife, with which JOHN was cut in the face in a shocking manner. It appears that the two MALONEYS reside on the same floor in a house on the Meadows. On Saturday evening, (both parties being drunk,) JOHN entered WILLIAM's apartments, when the two became engaged in an altercation, and the latter, seizing a butcher-knife, cut JOHN over the eye, down the cheek and across the nose, severing it in two. The accused was committed to the County Jail for trial.

THE SOLDIERS' HOUSE AT NEWARK.—Ex-Gov. SMYTH, of New-Hampshire, having been appointed by the Board of Managers of the National Homes one of a committee to inspect the State Home at Newark and report upon its location and condition, performed his mission on Saturday. It is proposed that the Home shall be adopted by the National Government, and provided for in a similar manner with those at Dayton, Ohio, Augusta, Me., and Milwaukee, Wis.

SHOOTING AT A BURGLAR.—Early yesterday morning the grocery of Mr. SIERICHS, corner of Bloomfield and Eighth streets, was robbed of cigars and various other articles. The thief was discovered by officer ROBINSON in a vacant lot, tying up his plunder. The fellow ran away, followed by the officer, who fired four shots without effect. The property was recovered.

BREVITIES.—Mrs. HENRY JONES, of No. 68 Elm-street, Newark, died suddenly on Friday night of heart disease....A thief stole a costly affghan on Saturday from a carriage belonging to HIRAM DAVIS, of East Newark, while it was standing in front of the Newark Post-office.

HELD FOR TRIAL.—AUGUST KOPF, of New-York, arrested for passing counterfeit money in Newark, had an examination befor United States Commissioner WHITEHEAD on Saturday, which resulted in his being fully committed for trial.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The Court will meet to close the business of the year.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUITS.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

No calendar will be called. Notes of issue for the first Monday of January, 1868. Motion calendar must be filed on or before Thursday, Jan. 2, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. All those cases that have a preference in any of the classes must be filed on or before that day; if not so filed, they will be placed on the General Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
120	Guilford vs. Lamont.	196	McGinnis vs. Powell.
156	O'Connor vs. Davison.	197	Bamberger vs. Sauer.
181	Poss vs. Murray.	188	Wightman vs. Green.
182	Boyd vs. Borbe.	199	Loftus vs. Loftus.
184	Potter vs. Benner.	200	Proda vs. Freeman.
185	Heilman vs. Goldstein.	201	Oesterele vs. Fairfield.
186	Frickett vs. Richardson.	203	Ilert vs. Yauman.
			Brett vs. Moss.
187	Bryan vs. Purdy.	204	Travis vs. Lipman.
195	Wunschunk vs. Deckinger.	205	Finnil vs. Woods.
		206	Cockroft vs. Warg.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 27.

24th-st., s. s., 150 e. Madison-av., 6 in.x70 ft.	$541
Lexington-av., w. s., 80 s. 58th-st., 20x80	5,000
37th-st., s. s., 125 e. 9th-av., (quit claim) 98.9x100	nom.
7th-st., w. s. 99 n. 143d-st., 25x100	nom.
27th-st., s. s., 25x98.9	7,250
Laurens-st., w. s. 226 s. Prince-st., 25x95	nom.
Bank-st., s. s., 125 w. 4th-st., 23.11x91	5,000
116th-st., n. s., 585 w. 3d-av., 16.8x100	9,000
No. 318 10th-av., 18x100	8,500
N. w. cor. 11th-av. and 73d-st., 28x376	10,500
S. w. cor. 23d-st. and 6th-av., 26.9x80	46,500
121st-st., n. s., 175 e. 10th-av., 8 lots, 100.8x200	60,400
19th-st., n. s., 533 w. 1st-av., 16.8x92	11,500
N. w. cor. 7th-av. and 146th-st., 8 lots, 100x199.10	19,000
38th-st., n. s., 188 e. 5th-av., 37x197.6	85,000
27th-st., n. s., 180 w. 6th-av., 20x98.9	17,000
N. w. cor. 120th-st. and 3d-av., 3 lots, 75.8x100	30,200
39th-st., s. s., 235 w. Lexington-av., 20x98.9	34,000
125th-st., n. s., 100 e. 9th-av., 4 lots, 99.10x100	9,000
S. e. cor. Broadway and 27th-st., 3 lots, 66x79	125,000
1st-av., e. s., 27 s. 77th-st., 2 lots, 50x85	4,250
Forsyth-st., e. s., 155 s. Stanton-st., 20x100	8,000
Elm-st., e. s., 62 s. Walker-st., 25x93.5	12,600
2d-av., w. s., 24 s. 87th-st., 24.8x65	14,000
13th-st., n. s., 135 w. 2d-av., 22.6x103.3	19,000

NEW-YORK, DEC. 28.

84th-st., n. s., 100 s. 12th-av., 4 lots, 100x102.2	2,500
99th-st., n. s., 300 w. 4th-av., 4 lots	8,900
43d-st., n. s., 362 e. 10th-av., 18.9x100.5	10,000
125th-st., s. s., 250 e. 11th-av., 12 lots, 150x201.10	9,000
81st-st., s. s., 350 w. 3d-av., 4 lots, 100x104.4	8,400
81st-st., n. s., 400 w. 3d-av., 2 lots, 50x102.2	3,000
33d-st., s. s., 160 w. 1st-av., 2 lots, 40x98.9	17,000
N. w. cor. 82d-st. and 2d-av., 51x92.6	7,000
124th-st., s. s., 361 w. 3d-av., 21.4x100.11	2,050
33d-st., s. s., 375 e. 11th-av., 25x98.8	1,685
58d-st., n. s., 275 e. 7th-av., 25x100.5	5,000
54d-st., s. s., 100 w. 11th-av., 2 l., 50x100.5	6,500
Pitt-st., w. s., 100 n. Grand-st., 25x100	20,000
53d-st., s. s., between 6th and 7th avs., 25x100.5	5,000
76th-st., n. s. 45 n. 11th-av., 9 l., 130x225.2	17,000
84th-st., n. s., 100 e. 12th-av., 4 l., 100x102.2	8,000
42dst., n. s., 260 w. 9th-av., 20x100.4	3,400
43d-st., n. s., 280 w. 9th-av., 20x100.4	8,400
21st-st., s. s., 93 w. Avenue A, 92x115	35,000
Northwest cor. 62d-st. and Lexington-av., (6 lots,) 78x150	32,500
No. 141 Broadway No. 118 Liberty-st., 22.10x65 No. 18 Broad-st. No. 10 Maiden-lane Maiden-lane, s. s. Quakers' burying-ground No. 78 Cortlandt-st. No. 83 Chambers-st.	540,000
Southwest cor. 10th-av. and 129th-st. (triangle.) 123th-st., s. s., near 10th-av., (triangle,) 71x32x92	2,000
118th-st., n. s., 548 e. Avenue A	20,400
Cherry-st., s. s. cor., e. s. Jefferson-st.	Nom'l

LEASES RECORDED.

No. 412 Broadway, (2, 3, 4 and 5 stories) 3 yrs.	10,000
N. e. cor. 62d-st. and 2d-av., store, 3 yrs.	2,000
No. 109 Bank-st., 4 yrs.	216
No. 207 Lewis-st., 10 years and 5 months	1,000
51st-st., n. s., 100 e. 10th-av., 16 lots, 5 years	4,400
No. 1,368 Broadway, 5 years	600
64th-st., n. s., 65 e. 3d-av., 20x50, 21 years	240
64th-st., n. s., 85 e. 3d-av., 20x50, 21 years	240
1st-av., e. s., 63 n. 18th-st., 14.6x90, 21 years	175

BROOKLYN.

Lafayette-av., s. w. s., 400 s. e. Jefferson-st. 20x95	100
N. e. cor. Hancock-st. and Howard-av., 100x100	1,020
5th-av., e. s., 48 from 16th-st., 41x97	1,650
N. w. cor. Myrtle-av. and Suydam-st., 50x100	6,300
10th-st., s. s., 178 n. 4th-av., 17.6x100	500
Degraw-st., s. s., 57 e. Franklin-av. 449 feet Sackett-st., n. s., 192 e. Franklin-av., 507 feet	83,000
Moore-st., s. s., 175 w. Graham-av., 25x100	2,850
Court-st., s. s., 76 n. Bergen-st., 19.2x107	9,000
10th-st., s. s., 106 w. 4th-av., 20x100	3,700
10th-st., s. s., 126 w. 4th-av., 16.6x100	500
N. w. cor. Bushwick-av. and Furman-st., 31.1x402	2,300
Dikeman-st., n. s., 84 w. Richards-st., 21x100	200
Jackson-st., s. s., 100 e. Graham-av., 50x100	1,000

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 28—11:15 A. M.

Consols opened at 92¼@92⅜ for both money and account.

If Reuter's telegram containing the prices of American Securities at New-York has yet been received, it has not been given to the public. In the absence of these advices the chief American Securities open at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72⅛@72¼
Erie Railway Shares	48⅜
Illinois Central Railway shares	88⅛

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 28—Noon.

Commercial advices received from Shanghae relative to the Tea trade give the total exports of the new crop up to the 1st of December at 90,000,000 of pounds. Green Tea at Shanghai was active and firmer.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 28—Evening.

The money market is quiet and steady. Consols close at 92¼@92⅜ for account and 92¼@92⅜ for money.

We are still without financial advices from New-York, and in the absence of these the last sales of American Securities were as follows:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	72@72⅛
Illinois Central Railway shares	88⅛
Erie Railway shares	48⅜

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Dec. 28—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 76⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 28—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed quiet but with rather more activity. The sales have fully reached 10,000 bales, including the usual proportion (say about 4,500 bales) of American.

The trade report is rather more favorable, though prices are unaltered.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet and steady at the following quotations: Corn, 45s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. ℔ cental for White California, and 13s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 3d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 3s. 8d. ℔ bushel. Peas, 46s. for 504 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market closed generally quiet and steady. Lard, however, has advanced 3d. since last report, and is now quoted at 50s. ℔ cwt. for American. Beef 112s. ℔ bbl. for Winter Cured. Pork 67s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Cheese 52s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon 41s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market for American and other produce closed dull and steady. The usual authorities quote as follows: Naval Stores dull at 27s. ℔ cwt. for Spirits Turpentine; 6s. 6d. for Common North Carolina Resin, and 11s. from medium to fine do. Oils heavy at £37 ℔ ton for Linseed; £39 for Whale, and £112 for Sperm. Tallow, 43s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for St. Petersburgh and American. Petroleum quiet at 2s. ℔ gallon for Spirits and 1s 3½d. for Standard White. Cloverseed, 46s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Dec. 28.

Petroleum is dull at 45 francs ℔ bbl. for Pennsylvania and Canada Standard White.

PARIS, Sunday, Dec. 29.

The Bourse is heavy; securities of all kinds are weak, and Rentes are declining.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Dec. 29.

United States Bonds are quoted to-day at 76⅝@76¾ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Sunday, Dec. 29.

PETROLEUM—The market is weak; Standard White is quoted at 44 francs, 50 centimes.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 28.

BACON, $14@$14 50 ℔ cwt. BROOMS are in demand at $3 50 ℔ dozen. FLOUR, $12 75@$13 50 ℔ bbl. HAMS, 14c. ℔ lb. for ordinary salted, and 20c. ℔ lb. for sweet sugar-cured. TALLOW, $12 ℔ cwt. SUGAR is beginning to arrive. FREIGHTS are dull: $1 ℔ box, in gold, for Sugar, per steamer; and $1 ℔ box, in currency, per sailing vessels.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 28.

FLOUR less active. WHEAT advanced 1c.@1½c.; quoted at $1 93@$1 96 for No. 1, and $1 87½@$1 88 for No. 2. CORN easier at 82c.@83c. RYE quiet at a decline of 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 53@$1 55. BARLEY more active at $1 72@$1 74 for No. 2. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK $20 70 cash, and $20 75@$21 for January. LARD, 12½c. GREEN MEATS steady. HAMS, 10¾c.@11c. SHOULDERS, 6¾c. BULK MEATS—Short Clear Sides 10⅝c. loose. DRESSED HOGS active at a decline of 20c.@25c.; sales at $7 20@$8 20, dividing on two hundred. LIVE HOGS moderately active at $6 90@$7 15 for the best grades, and $5 25@$6 25 for Common to Medium. BEEF CATTLE dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 28.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; the demand was light. WHEAT in fair demand at $2 50 for No. 1 Winter Red. CORN quiet; sales of new on the ear at 84c.; shelled, 90c. OATS dull at 64c. RYE, $1 60. BARLEY in good demand at $1 60@$1 70 for Fall. COTTON unchanged. WHISKY, 28c. DRESSED HOGS active at $7 50; receipts, 1,200 head; sales 500 head. Old MESS PORK, $19 50; new was held at $21, firmly. LARD in demand at 12c.; held at 12¼c. BACON dull: Shoulders, 9¼c.; Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Gold, 133½ buying. Money easier. Exchange firm.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 28.

FLOUR in moderate demand and the market is steady; sales 1,200 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $11 50 for Red Winter; $13 for White; $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 30. CORN quiet; sales 800 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 26. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 90 ℔ 100 lbs. MILL FEED scarce and firm; Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $45 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 28.

COTTON in active demand; offerings light; sales 3,750 bales; receipts, 3,269 bales; exports, 2,528 bales. SUGAR—Common, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; fully Fair, 12⅝c.@13c.; Prime, 13¼c.@13⅜c. MOLASSES active; Common, 50c.; Choice, 75c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN—Little doing at $1 07½@$1 10. OATS dull at 82c.@83c. PORK—No sales; quoted at $22. BACON—Shoulders retailing at 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. Gold, 131⅞. Sterling Exchange nominal at 144½@147. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ℔ cent. discount.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Dec. 28.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet, but firm. CORN advanced 2c.; sales of Old Michigan at 95c.; New at 93c.@95c.; for all the month at 95c.; for the first half of January at 98c. OATS unchanged; sales of No. 1 at 63c. RYE quiet. BARLEY quiet. DRESSED HOGS, $7 50@8. RECEIPTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Dec. 28.

FLOUR firm; City Double Extras, $9 12½@$9 50; Country, do., $8 75@$9 12½. WHEAT more active at $1 91 for No. 1, and $1 81@$1 82 for No. 2. OATS firmer at 56c.@57c. for No. 2. CORN declining; New Shelled, 83c.@83½c. RECEIPTS—700 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Dec. 28.

The market is entirely nominal, and there is no inquiry. Prices are quoted as per last report, and there is no prospect of a change until after New Year's.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Dec. 27.

FLOUR is in demand for export; sales of Extra at $7 50@$8; Superfine, $6 85@$7 25. WHEAT firm at $2 50, with some export demand. Legal tenders, 75¾.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Dec. 28.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firm at 47c.; market bare. RESIN—$2 37½ for No. 2. TAR, $1 95. COTTON firm; Middling, 13⅜c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 28.

COTTON closed quiet but firm; sales 1,000 bales Middling at 13⅝c.; receipts, 1,332 bales; exports, 4,711 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 28.

COTTON firm and in good inquiry, but holders are too high for buyers; sales 1,092 bales; Middling at 14⅛c.; receipts, 305 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 28.

COTTON quiet but steady; sales 385 bales Middling at 13⅝c.; receipts 640 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Dec. 28.

COTTON firmer; sales 500 bales; Middlings, 14⅝c.@15c. Receipts 1,790 bales.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., is famous not only for the tasteful style of gentlemen's hats which he introduces every season, but for the immense stock of hats, caps and furs to be found at his establishment. Persons requiring such articles should visit him just now, for they will find it to their advantage to do so.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 41 | Moon sets.... 9 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 41 | Gov. Island.11 30 | Hell Gate....12 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Dec. 29.

Arrived.

Steamship Moneka, Shackford, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Linnard. When 25 miles to northward of Cape Lookout, was signaled by Br. bark Dunkeld, from Hollyhead, bound to Wilmington, N. C., 75 ds. out, short of provisions—furnished the same.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Marmion, Faircloth, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Nightingale, Breaker, New-Orleans Dec. 21, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Has had N. E. gales most of the passage.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Boston.

Steamship Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Steamship United States, Davis, Fall River.

Bark Star King, Anderson, Malaga Nov. 3, passed Gibraltar Nov. 4, with mdse. to James Henry. Dec. 20, lat. 45 13, lon. 73, had a hurricane from N. W., which lasted 24 hours; has had a continuation of westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Atalanta, (Brem.,) Hagemann, Bremen 40 ds., with mdse. and 128 passengers to order, all well. Has had one death on the passage. Made the middle passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbados 15 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Left no vessels.

Brig Thomas Owen, (of Portland,) Guptill, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Had fine weather on the passage.

Brig Iris, (Br.,) Simmons, St. Thomas 16 ds., with hides, &c., to H. A. Vatable & Son. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Mariposa, Nash, Neuvitas 11 ds., with sugar to Knowlton & Co. Dec. 22, lat. 30 45, lon. 79, passed ship Pontiac and bark G. A. Minnot, both of Bath, bd. E.

Brig Jarlen, (Norw.,) Anderson, Rio Janeiro 70 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Anchored on the Bar.

Brig J. Leighton, (of Harrington,) Leighton, Curacoa 24 ds., with salt; bound to Bridgeport and proceeded.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Riker's Island, for Washington, D. C.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeves, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. J. S. Young, Hatch, James River, Va., for Boston.

Schr. Leila, (new, of Belfast, 143 tons,) Carter, Ellsworth 12 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Annie E. Martin, Lloyd, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Sandford, ——, Cornwallis 18 ds., with plaster.

Schr. John J. Ward, Inman, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Helen M. Condon, Condon, Bangor 15 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Escort, Phillips, Bridgeport.

Schr. Surprise, Ellsworth, Bridgeport.

Schr. A. H. Whitmore, Whitmore, Bangor.

Schr. Alice P. Higgins, Higgins, Boston, for Tangier.

Schr. Rebecca, Mott, Northport.

Schr. Thomas Fitch, Pettegrew, New-London.

Schr. Emma O. Curtis, Peters, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. David Currie, Paddock, Boston.

Schr. Hudson, Doyle, New-Haven.

Schr. C. W. Dyer, Higgins, Boston, for Tangier.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, Branford.

Schr. Elmira, Davis, Glen Cove.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Oregon, Nibble, Mystic.

Schr. Ida, Phillips, Providence.

Schr. Oliver Spellman, Pelton, Bridgeport.

Schr. Edw. Lindsey, Mills, New-Haven.

Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Kelly, New-Haven.

Schr. Sidona, Steel, Providence, for James River.

Schr. Whiterock, Davis, Brookhaven.

Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.

Schr. G. W. Railey, Railey, Boston.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Providence.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah, Whalen, Perth Amboy, for Pembroke.

Schr. Geo. B. Somers, Prey, Ellsworth.

Schr. Cnadden, Wainwright, New-Haven.

BELOW—French brig, from Rio Janeiro; anchored on the Bar.

SAILED—Steamships Miami, for Norfolk; Bienville, for Savannah. Ship Christel, for Bremen.

WIND—At sunset, W. N. W., fresh.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 28—Arr. schrs. Gen. Marion and Cabot, from New-York.

Dec. [illegible]—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; ship [illegible] Cheston, from Trapani; barks T. R. Pattillo, [illegible] Havana; Hawthorne, from Kennebunk; brigs [illegible] Cain, from Marseilles; Cyclone, from Baltimore; schr. H. Means, from Hoboken.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 29—Sld. steamships Saragossa, for New-York; Alliance, for Philadelphia, and Falcon, for Baltimore.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 29—The steamship Austrian, Capt. Aiton, sailed last night for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 29—Arr. steamships Thames and Cleopatria, from New-York, and Fannie, from Baltimore.

Cld. steamships Huntsville, for New-York; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; schr. Wetzler, for St. Catharine's.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27—The ship St. Mark cleared to-day for Liverpool, with 2,650 tons of wheat.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 27.—The Revenue cutter Nemaha, Capt. Sands, arrived here this afternoon from Annapolis. She reports speaking the following vessels in the bay, bound to Baltimore: Br. brig Jane, 28 ds. from Pernambuco; Am. brig Prestissimo, 18 ds. from Nassau; Am. brigs Mountain Eagle and Caroline Eddy, from Navassa; Br. schr. Lucy W. Alexander, 14 ds. from Inagua. She also reports passing off Windmill Point, mouth of Rappahannock River, a sunken schooner, with topmasts above water. She is right in the track of vessels, and is supposed to have been sunk by some steamer.

The pilot-boat Maryland reports having boarded all the above vessels; also schr. Neptune, from Bucksport, Me., for Baltimore.

Passed out the Capes—Ship Timour, from Baltimore for London; bark Industry, for Bremen, and brig Caroline.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 28—Arr. steamer Coquette.

The steamship Juniata has arrived from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamers Morro Castle and Virginia, for New-York; Cuba, for New-Orleans.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 29—Evening.—The Hamburg American Steam Packet Company's steamship Borussia, Capt. Franzen, which sailed from New-York on the 14th inst., arrived off Cowes at 7 o'clock this evening, and after landing her passengers, mails and freight, sailed again for Hamburg.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 29.—The steamship United Kingdom, Capt. Smith, which left New-York 14th inst., touched at Moville to-day, and after a short stay sailed for the Clyde.

WINTER CLOTHING.

The largest assortment and the PRICES REDUCED LOWER than any other establishment in the City.

F. B. BALDWIN,

NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

FOR THE

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FANCY CAKES,

FRUIT CAKES,

GAME PATTIES,

Boned Turkies,

Pickled Oysters,

Charlotte Russe, Jelly, Ice Cream,

Neapolitan Cream, &c. &c.

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THE STECK PIANOS.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,

are remarkable for evenness and elasticity of touch, fine and singing quality of tone, great power and durability of construction, as well as neatness of style and beauty of finish. They are acknowledged by all artists as unsurpassed.

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Splendid Winter Overcoats at $15,

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GREAT AMERICAN

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OF

COFFEE

EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY,

AND THEY HAVE SELECTED SOME OF

THE VERY CHOICEST

FOR THE

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No. 640 BROADWAY, corner of Bleecker-st.

No. 461 EIGHTH-AV., N. corner of 34th-st.

No. 299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.

No. 205 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, corner of Concord-st.

No. 133 GRAND-ST., Williamsburgh.

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By the case, gallon or bottle, at the AMERICAN WINE COMPANY'S, NO. 243 BROADWAY, (opposite City Hall Park, between Murray-st. and Park-place.)

During the coming festivities of the season

NO SIDEBOARD

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VINUM BONUM BONUM SANGUINEM FACIT
GOOD WINE MAKES GOOD BLOOD.
THE PRIZE CUP

A WINE

which excels every other wine produced in this country for its fruitiness, flavor and generous qualities.

This celebrated wine is made from the juice of the Oporto grape raised in this country, and is well worthy of the high esteem in which it is held.

It is a pure wine in almost universal use throughout the United States for medicinal purposes, for good wine makes good blood. Of it may be truly said that it is wine which maketh glad the heart of man. It is well adapted for a holiday present, and ought to occupy a place on every table at the social re-unions usually attendant upon Christmas and New-Year.

It is just the wine for calls, receptions, evening parties, and a standard dinner wine for family use.

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PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 145, Dec. 28, 1867.

22, 51, 64, 68, 59, 81, 69, 15, 55, 78, 41, 3, 11, 77

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 146, Dec. 28, 1867.

60, 19, 13, 66, 14, 44, 26, 35, 17, 64, 52, 38, 29, 4

STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 45, Dec. 28, 1867.

20, 73, 47, 54, 1, 44, 30, 32, 14, 64, 70, 60, 16.

STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. A, Dec. 28, 1867.

29, 77, 38, 18, 11, 57, 70, 6, 52, 71, 76, 56, 17.

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